IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 56,094.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
25th Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500		
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000		
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*22nd ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	591 or 615		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	637 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karach about
City of Sparta*	5415	.....	.....	28 Oct	.....
City of Benares	6973	.....	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	.....	.....	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	.....	29 Oct.	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	.....	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	483	800
Liverpool	695	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and B Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and B Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin. PRICE OF CHARGE. The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and

Booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

The above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates and full particulars, apply to:—

Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

GILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Agents, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

[illegible]NVAS

[illegible]ar & Sons

[illegible]nvas

[illegible]ply:—

[illegible]ONS.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	5,164	Mon. 27th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M.
Dwarka	1,695	Thurs. 30th Oct.	9 a.m.	† G.M.
Linga	2,185	Friday 31st Oct.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306	,, 13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, or use steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
25th October, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping.
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 197.
Bund Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th Nov. 13
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	16th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7584	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	8346	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice		Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste	Rs.	579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038†

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice		Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 525
,, London via Trieste	,,	429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
,, London via Trieste	,,	529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	6th Nov 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELRY,
set with
PRECIOUS STONES,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
PHOTO CAMERAS,
BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Manufacturing Jewellers, Silversmiths, Watchmakers, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nuwara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and solicited.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent
4a, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£	400,000
RESERVE	£	50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST SELECTION
OF
PRESENTATION BOXES
OF
CHOCOLATES.

PRICES from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public desirous of seeing the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for Carri ges.—

SOUTH TO NORTH.

Starting from Town Hall, Bazar Gate Street, across Hornby Road Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Paidhuni, Parel Road to a convenient distance beyond J. J. Hospital to prevent congestion of traffic.

NORTH TO SOUTH.

Starting from beyond J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, Paidhuni, Kalbadevi Road as far as corner of Sheik Memon Street down Sheik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street to Town Hall.

Carriages coming from South to North will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Sheik Memon Street.

In the event of a congestion in Sheik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the routes laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz.,

Money School, Paidhuni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station.

Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1913.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

KESHOWLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.

MRS. LILLY JOHNSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Surgeon on board the P. and O. s.s. "Delta".

REVD. ADOLPHINO SOFRONIO PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.

WILFRED JAMES HUARD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

HUGH A. POWER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

AMRATBAI, widow of Runchordas Karsondas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HUGH SCORGIE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MISS MARJORIE WILTSHIRE, late Lady Superintendent of the Baroda Female Training College, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 14th day of October, 1913.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale, and will be carried over the North Western Railway at Railway Material rates.

No.	Description.	Size.	Price : each.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16′ × 16′	470 0 0
10	Do. Do	14′ × 14′	483 0 0
5	Do. Do.	12′ × 12′	405 0 0 to 430 0 0
9	Hill Tents with both side Sawans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms.	14′ × 14′	450 0 0 to 460 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12′ × 12′	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
2	Kashmir Tents	10′ × 0′	153 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 21st October, 1913.

TO BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

A "BEAUTY AND JOY" (in English).

An interesting and instructive Novel of Indian life (original), a Moral guide for all Communities of about 500 pages. Price (for previous subscribers) Rupee One, Postage extra,

and

A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG
(in English)

Price annas two, postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the author (undersigned); books will be sent from Bombay per V. P. post unless otherwise specified.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader High Court Appellate Side,
Author of "Useful Instruction" in Matters Religious, Moral, and other in three vols.
Dumas (Near Surat), 1st Sept., 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that ENGLISH, MARATHI and GUJARATHI copies of the DRAFT RULES made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for regulating places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated October 2nd, 1913, may be obtained on application from the Head Police Office, Bombay.

Persons having objections or suggestions to offer regarding these draft rules should communicate the same to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay on or before the 8th November, 1913, after which date the draft rules will be taken into consideration.

F. M. GADNEY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd Oct., 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NAVAJBAI, widow of DHUNJIBHAI JAMSETJI JASAWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, deceased.

1. DIN HAW HORMASJI NANJI, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bandra outside the Fort of Bombay, and
2. JEHANGIR SORABJI NANJI, also of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, Cashier in the Eastern Bank, Limited, residing at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay ...Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of Oct., 1913.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the Law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

R. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th October, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for carrying out and completing certain works in connection with the remodelling of the Badnera yard on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The work consists of earthwork, masonry in buildings, ballast, &c., of an aggregate value of some 2 to 3 lacs of rupees.

Specification of work together with Tender forms and all further information can be obtained from the District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Nagpur to whom application should be made accompanied by Rs. 5.

Special attention of Contractors is drawn to the terms of the agreement form on which basis tenders will only be accepted.

Tenders which must be superscribed "Tender for Badnera Remodelling" will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay up to 12 A.M. on 15th November, 1913.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £ 600,000

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1913.

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Byculla Branch, at 9-15 P.M.
,, 26th. SUNDAY,
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Student Branch, at 7-15 P.M.
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The Highly Laughable Military Musical Comedy,
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SATURDAY Nov. 1st.
Revival of the ever popular
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The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.

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Mr. George Edwarde's Great London Success
"GIPSY LOVE"
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The Hit of the last London Season
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Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy.
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TO BE LET.—FLATS, on Second floor, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70. Electric fittings provided.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, Etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 26th October, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow next to Wadia Chawl on Government Gate Road, Parel, Valuable teak and blackwood French polished drawing, dining, and bed room entire furniture such as tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner stands, marble topped centre table and side topped teapoys, pictures, table ornaments, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co., carpets, dining room table and chairs, dumbwaiter, side board, glass and crockeryware, hanging table and wall lamps, iron and brass double bedsteads, single and double door mirror almirahs, clothes press, mirror brackets, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, hat stands, easy and low chairs, writing table, garden plants, copper and alluminium utensils, coal and K. O. large and small cooking stoves, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. J. C. Judd and H. J. Porter, Workshop Foremen, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Sale on TUESDAY, 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Square Piano, Stuffed Crocodile, Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Cuffe Parade, corner of Fazul Road, seaside, on Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, valuable and substantial French polished teak and blackwood, drawing, dining, bed-room and office furniture made to order by Dewji Canji and others, such as drawing-room velvet lined sofas and chairs, cabinets, English cane furniture, ladies' low and rocking chairs, centre and side tables, teapoys, rich carpets, a large stuffed crocodile, square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohne imported by Messrs. Marcks and Co. in good order, jardineers, China wall plates, table ornaments, sliding dining tables for ten and eight persons, dining room chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, crockeryware, table lamps, bentwood chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads complete, brass railing baba cot, double and angle mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washhand marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, gown and clothes press, reclining sofa, easy chairs, clothes baskets, Chinese screen, Singer's hand sewing machine, office room writing table, revolving swing chairs, hat stands, office clock, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of J. Walker, Esq., of Public Works Department.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 150 tons White Cawnpore and Hathras Wheat.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), 150 tons Cawnpore and Hathras wheat, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Matrumal, at Shed No. 3, Wari Bunder.

25 tons, marked C. W. 7, Pile No. 10, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. 8, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. 9, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. 10, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
On account and at risk of Seth Bhawandas Parasram, at C Shed, Carnac Bunder.
25 tons, marked C. W. Pile [illegible] Cawnpore and Hathras white wh[illegible]
25 tons, marked C. W. Pile [illegible] Cawnpore and Hathras white wh[illegible]
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD [illegible]
Bombay, 25th October, 1913.

GREAT WESTE[illegible]
FORT.
BOMBAY

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Shivram Narayen and on account and risk of the deceased mortgagor Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle.

One pair of pearl ear ornament, called bugadia and 8 pairs of large and small gold bangles.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 open side C. spring rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brougham by Pestanji B. Press, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 handsome E. B. rubber-tyred brougham by "Windover," in very good order.

1 handsome E. B. rubber-tyred landaulette by "Offord," in very good order.

1 handsome E. B. rubber-tyred vis-a-vis by "Coxton," in very good order.

On account of English shippers—

1 second-hand E. B. medium six rubber-tyred victoria by "Silk and Sons" in very good order, suitable for a pony or small arab.

1 second-hand E. B. canoe shape rubber-tyred victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order, suitable for a single horse.

By order of Messrs. Patel, Bros. and on account and risk of Mr. Ebrahim H. Ahmed.

1 English-built rubber-tyred C. spring victoria, in very good order.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Shivram Narayen and on account and risk of the deceased mortgagor Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle.

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By order of Messrs. Patel, Bros. and on account and risk of Mr. Ebrahim H. Ahmed.

1 English-built rubber-tyred C. spring victoria, in very good order.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, artistic made household furniture, also few rare pieces of very old, solid and hard blackwood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, sliding dining table with 12 pieces, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet tone cottage piano, wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washband tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Jost's fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, etc., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 12 H. P 4 cylinder, 4 seated Humber car with torpedo body, recently overhauled, Bosch magneto, White and Poppe carburettor, fitted with hood, screen, lamps, tools, etc.

A most useful car for knock about work.

One canoe shape rubber-tyred victoria by Holland and Holland in excellent condition.

One four wheeled dog-cart by Windover and Sons, London, in good order.

N.B.—Also on the same day at 8 a.m. (S.T.). A valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crottons, begonias, crysanthemums, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dhun House, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, double meatsafe, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. A. Gautray Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khatao Mansion Cooperage, opposite the Band Stand (ground floor), valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware; dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumbwaiters, lamps, carpets, wall clocks, drawing suite of sofas, and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, figures, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, brass bedsteads, almyrahs, one sweet toned cottage piano, one organ, book case by John Robert, dressing and washband tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables glass door book presses, teapoys cane furniture, etc., etc., the property of G. Pollar Esqr. and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable building plots:—

Shortly there will be a Tram Terminus at the Gowalia Tank, these plots will be very convenient for people residing in the e premises.

	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
	11	604	21	551
	12	500	22	569
	13	366	23	846
	14	666	24	795
	15	666	25	875
	16	633	26	815
	17	656	27	813
	18	616	28	789
		512	29	705
		524		

For view.

For conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers and

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 3,354 tons, Captain J C Gray, will sail today for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The P and O Co's. steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A F Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain H Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain W E Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Roma, 2,363 tons, Captain R L Greenbury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus ....Camde Hill.....R Navy
H I M S Dufferin ...Coundr E J Headlam..... R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 25.

Ardgair	3212 Auld	J M and Co
A Assayo.....	4359 Tocque	Shanghai ... P & O Co
Bechuana ...	2659 Bulkley	T M & Co
Baron Fairlie...	23 5 Foley...	W & A G & Co
Blake	3139 Hill	A Yale & Co
Baroda	1899 Horsecroft...	M M and Co
Begum	2912 Ellis	T M and Co
City of London.....	5693 Fish.....	K N and Co
Clan Lamont...	3284 Turton	J F and Co
Dandolo	3197 Giacopello...	Vanlos..... S N Co
Duffield	2442 Beddeck	W & A G & Co
Dunrobin	2319 Carr	T M and Co
Gryfevale.....	2845 Steel.....	T M & Co
Glendhu.....	2639 Morris	K N and Co
Hoseineo	934 Fanning ...	T Morrison & Co
Ikelos	848 Ferg	F and Co
Hollington.....	2722 Rogers	J F and Co
Hindoo	3156 Pearson	J F and Co
Himalaya...	3705 Evans.....	P and O Co
Ilford.....	2786 Nicolls.....	T M & Co
Khosrou...	2410 Hannah...	Jeddah... T M and Co
Kola	510 Minnett	M M and Co
Maloja.....	6731 Weston	P & O Co
Ocean.....	2460 Christiansen ...	The Bo Co
Ockenfe's...	3542 Knippo ..	W and A G and Co
Palitana.....	1934 LeGrand.....	M M & Co
Palamcotta.....	2207 Elton	M M and Co
Queen Adelaide...	3196 Ritson...	W & A G & Co
Roma	2363 Greenbury	K N and Co
Rahmani	1872 Lewis	T M and Co
St athfillan...	2816 McKenzie...	W & A G and Co
Strathgarry...	1840 Grant...	W and A G and Co
Seiston.....	2711 Forbes.....	M M and Co
Sultan Von Koetie.....	1113 Battema...	W and A G and Co
Sildra.....	2097 Bryn	The Bombay Co
Zillah	2412 Nanscoura	T M and Co
Sarder.....	1286 Weeks	Busreh etc H S Shatty Co
Salsette	2391 Vine.....	P and O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
G Ludgate.....	2396	Nicholson.....	J M and Co		
O & o Barenfels...	3479	Englayer ...	Karachi...	23 10	W and A G and Co
D B City of Bombay...	3355	Gray...	Karachi...	25-10	K N and Co
D Baron Invardale ..	2140	Webster...	Bagnoli...	80-10	S Smith and Co
F Kildale	3049	Gibson	J F & Co		
G Kanzler.....	1865	S Smith	Jeddah	22-10	W M K
H Homayun ..	2154	Murch	Jeddah.....	27-10 ..	T M and Co
N Baron Dalmony ..	2503	Gordon ...	28-10.....		J F and Co
P Chupral	3362	Macfadyen ...	3-11.....		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia...	4	S Mitchell ..	W and A G and Co		
6 Hindoo ...	3	86 Pearson.....	Hull...	J F Co	
7 Kybeles.....	2159	Fresons	W and A G and Co		
S K Maru ...	3798	Hori.....	Kobe...	26-10 ..	N Y Kaisha
9 Marienbad ..	4175	Bednarz ...	A L S N Co		
10 Sofala...	3436	Meath	M M and Co		
15 Abydos	3570	Davies	Mauritius...	Bo & Africa	S N Co
H W P D					
Mahan di.....	549	Ahmed	Bo S N Co		
Indravati	518	Esmail	Bo S N Co		
Saraswati.....	443	Mola...	Bo S N Co		
Banadari	823	Goolam ...	Bo S N Co		

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Dunrobin	Carr	Cardiff Sept 20
	Roma	Greenbury.	Durban Oct 4
24	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden Oct 19

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
24	Linga	Manley ...	Karachi
	Surrenfels ...	eyhausen	Antwerp etc
	Glendhu	Norrie	Colombo
	Hoseineh...	Scott	Mosyn Deep
	Ocean	Cristiansen	Calcutta

The steamer City of Bombay Captain Gray, obtained port clearances yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka for Busreh etc
" City of Poona Liverpool
" Begum for Calcutta etc
" Salsion for Rangoon ...

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Co's Clan Gordon left Liverpool on the afternoon of Oct 23.

The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, passed Lisbon, on the evening of Oct 22.

The Natal Line Co's steamer Umona, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—10 bales wool, M Dewji; 77 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool, S Gumberchand; 60 bales cotton waste, N Motee; 3 bales cotton' Lyon Lord and Co; 217 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 38 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 38 bales wool, Bombay Co; 159 bales, wool, M Ramjidas; 90 bales wool, Hurbhum.

City of Poona s—4781 cwts oil cakes, M Jaferbhoy; 450 cwts wheat sweeping 450 cwts wheat flour, R Canji! 26525 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 2,043 cwts ground nuts and kardee cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,300 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—13 cwts malbar canes, D S Postwalla; 3,000 cwts casterseed K Devchand and Co; 125 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 3 bales cowhides 9 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 casks inchan chutney, Framji Nawroji; 10,000 cwts wheat 2,003 cwts barley 4,000 cwts gram, R Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of London s—110 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 101 cwts gum arabic, G Norbheram and Co; 770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GOTHENBERG.

Hindoo s—210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hindoo s—2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts linseed, Jalan and Co; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SALONICA.

Marienbad s—19 cwts coir ropes, M N Bharucha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bechuna s—393 cwts gum kadaya, Grindlay and Co; 220 bales scrap bagging cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Kama Kura Maru s—200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kama Kura Maru s—25 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

Ardgair s—595 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji; 600 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona s—63 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Castalia s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCT. 24.

Steamer Begum from Calcutta Agents T Morrison and Co—70 bales senna, 19 bags turmeric, 455 bundles mats, 500 drums raw linseed oil, 500 drums boiled linseed oil, 26 hogsheads 50 casks cocoanut oil, 200 bags cocoanuts ponac, 431 bags dry chillies, 337 bags ginger, 75 bags 607 robbins copra, 23 bags cinamon flour, 566 bags pipper, 150 kollies hook a shells, 4 bundles cardomams, 7 bales printing paper, 119 drums 4 boxes 3,081 kegs paint, 120 kegs 20 boxes dry colour, 20 drums turpentine, 8 boxes 20 drums varnish 10 drums paint oil, 2 casks whiting, 238 jottas 287 bundles juggery, 14 bundles junnies, 10 casks seented hair oil, 37 chests 230 half chests 6 cases tea, 132 pieces padank scantlings 83 pieces teak scantlings, 175 bundles 17 bags j w scantlings, 9 bundles sandal wood, 364 bales raw cotton, 350 bales cotton, 14 bundles yarn waste, 61 bales cotton waste, 157 jottas 4,583 bundles coir yarn, 31 jottas 341 coils 2414 bundles coir rope, 8 bundles 369 bales h cloth, 61 bales j twine, 5 bundles hemp twine.

Steamer Roma from Durban Agents K Nixon and Co—5,401 tons coal.

Steamer Salsette from Aden Agents P and O S N Co—5 cases cigarette, 1 parsel locks, 1 parsel dry colour, 4 boxes assays, 3 boxes spacie 1 box spacie and pearls, 3,415 bars silver, 10 boxes gold coins, 38 boxes bargold.

Steamer Dunrobin from Cardiff Agents T Morrison and Co—6,145 tons coal, 250 tons cake.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	25	m	7	23	26	4
		a	7	53	15	4
Sun	26	m	8	19	27	0
		a	8	51	26	10
Mon.....	27	m	9	7	27	8
		a	9	43	28	3
Tues....	28	m	9	51	28	2
		a	10	36	29	5
Wed	29	m	10	31	28	5
		a	11	22	30	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	25	m	0	29	18	11
		a	2	0	18	11
Sun	26	m	1	50	18	6
		a	2	41	17	4
Mon.....	27	m	2	49	17	11
		a	3	20	15	10
Tues....	28	m	3	39	17	6
		a	3	59	14	8
Wed.....	29	m	4	27	17	4
		a	4	33	13	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
25 (Saturday)	do 6h. 36m.	do 6h. 10m.
26 (Sunday)	do 6h. 36m.	do 6h. 9m.
27 (Monday)	do 6h. 37m.	do 6h. 9m.
28 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 37m.	do 6h. 8m.
29 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 37m.	do 6h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Oct. 23rd, 4h. 23-0m. a.m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 29-2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h., 4-4m, a.m. Full Moon, 14th, 4h. 44-4m, a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DALGLISH—Oct. 1, at 20 Queen's Gate, S.W., the wife of Lieut. R. C. Dalgish, R.N. of a son.

DYER-BENNET—Oct. 6, at Leicester, the wife of Capt. E. S. Dyer-Bennet, Leicestershire Regt. of a son.

GOODE—Oct. 2, at 17 Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of S. W. Goode, Indian Civil Service of a son.

PICKERING—Sept. 29, at Barmoor, Worksop, the wife of Capt. C. J. Pickering, Duke of Wellington's Regt, of a son.

SCOBELL—Oct. 3, at The Clyffe, Norwich the wife of Capt. S. J. P. Scobell, the Norfolk Regt, of a son.

MORRISON-BELL—Oct. 6, at 7 Great Cumberland Place, the wife of Major Morrison-Bell, M.P., of a daughter.

NEWTON—Sept. 28, at Belmont, Bury Road, Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut. Mark G. Newton, R.N. of a daughter.

O'GRADY—Oct. 3, at 62 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, the wife of Major Standish O'Grady, Royal Army Medical Corps of a daughter.

RANKIN—Oct. 6, at Tweeddale Terrace Nursing Home, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut. Norman H. Rankin, his Majesty's ship "Prince of Wales" of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANTHONY—MOSSE—Oct. 6, at St. James's Church, Hampton Hill, Alexander Cyril, son of A. H. Anthony, late of the Indian Finance Department, to Margaret Irene, daughter of J. R. Mosse.

CHARTERIS—HODGSON—Oct. 2, at Christ Church, Shamley Green, Capt. John Charteris, R. E. to Noel, daughter of Charles Durant Hodgson and Mrs. Hodgson, of The Hallams, Shamley Green, near Guildford.

EVERARD—ELLIOTT—Sept. 30, at St. Nicholas, Godstone, Capt Charles Julius Everard, Royal Garrison Art., son of George William Everard, J.P., of Avonfield, Stratford-on-Avon, to Violet Winifred, daughter of the late Charles Frederic Elliott, Imperial Forest Service, and of Mrs. Elliott, of Oakleigh, Godstone, Surrey.

RUDKIN—LITTLE—Oct. 2. at St. Michael's Church, Teignmouth, George Drury Rudkin, Indian Civil Service, son of the late Mr. G. M. A. Rudkin, to Heather Kathleen Little, daughter of Mr. Frank E. Little, Teignmouth.

DEATHS.

BRIDGEMAN—Oct. 4, at 11 Berwick Road, Shrewsbury, Orlando Jack Charles, son of Capt. the Hon. Orlando and Lady Selina Bridgeman, aged 90.

FLINT—Oct. 1, at Nowick, Sussex, Georgiana Maud, widow of Major J. T. E. Flint, of Victoria Rhodesia, late 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, and daughter of the late A. R. S. Pollock, B.C.S., and of Mrs. Pollock, of 173 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

POIGNAND—Oct. 2, at Holmwood, Sea Road, Felixstowe, Col. George Poignand, late Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poignand, of Kingston, aged 69.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

SHIRRAS—At Clifton, Bristol, on the 5th October, the wife of G. Findlay Shirras, I. E. S., of a son.

ELLIS—At Hyderabad, Sind, on the 17th October, the wife of S. F. Ellis, Indian Police of a son.

RIGSBY—At Peshawar, on the 18th October, the wife of S. H. Bigsby, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS-GARRETT—At Karachi, on 12th October, by the Rev. A. B. F. Cole, Reinhold Meitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs (F. F.), eldor son of W. Adams, Esq., of Yelverton, Devon., to Nancy Helen, younger daughter of the late G. H. Garrett, Esq., C. E., and of Mrs. Garrett, of Cheem, Survey.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: No one depreciates himself except he be wise, and no man has a flattering opinion of himself but a fool.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-40
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21 0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

POSTAL NOTICE.— Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Kamakura Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M. on Monday the 27th.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The written examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday 8th November 1913 at 2 30 p. m. (S. T.) in the Lord Harris Municipal School on Carnac Road. The Oral examination will be on Saturday 15th November at 12-30 (S. T.) in the Head Municipal Offices, Health Department. Students are requested to be punctual at the Examination.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permision of Lieut.-Colonel F. A Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A.W.M Giggini, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (S.T.), :—

March.....Prodana Nevesta .....Smetana
Overture.....Mirella ..... Gounod
Valse ..... Eternal Waltz ..... Fall
Selection ...Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
Song .....Beloved is Morn ..... Aylward
Valse .....Saint and Sinner..... Dawson
Chorus .....Devrish Chorus ..... Sobeck
Two step ...That Mysterious Rag ...Snyder

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permision of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B & C. I. Ry. Volz., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m. :—

March .....Wellington ..... Zehle
Overture .....Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Valse .....Blue Bells ..... Waldteufe
Selection ...The Chocolate Soldiers .....Strauss
Serenade .. Op 264 .....Czibulka
Pine Song from .....Frahlingsluft .....Strauss
Selection from .....The Runaway Girl.....Caryll
Descriptive Piece .....On the road to Zig-a-Zig..... Finck

AN INGENIOUS DECEPTION.

A report of a novel character has been made by Mr. Narayandas R. Shroff, a landed proprietor residing at Walkeshwar. He states that some time ago two persons representing themselves to belong to the firm of Kishenchand Gopaldas went to him and offered to pay back a sum of Rs. 2,500, which the firm owed him provided he accommodated them with a further sum of Rs. 2,500 then. Mr. Narayandas had no cash with him at the time, and he, therefore, handed over to them a pair of gold bangles, set with diamonds, and valued at Rs. 5,000. He now complains that he has neither received his money nor have the bangles been returned.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

ANOTHER VICTIM SUCCUMBS.

Vithu Babaji, a labourer who was injured at the gunpowder explosion at the premises of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., at Mazagon on the 15th instant, and who was reported a couple of days ago to be in a critical condition died at the Sir J. J. Hospital yesterday morning. The first to succumb was P. R. Rodrigues, a foreman. Two others who were also injured are progressing.

A SAFE RIFLED.

Manilal Leberchand, a Commission agent, having his office at Bhendi Bazaar, has reported that someone had removed the key of his safe which was kept in his waistband, sometime during Thursday night. Later on he had the safe opened by a locksmith when he found cash and currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,500 and pearls worth Rs. 500 missing from the safe.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The houses of entertainment have naturally made an effort this week to provide something outstanding for the Divali holidays, and the Excelsior is by no means an exception. The new programme there, indeed, seems to be about the strongest they have submitted, and all tastes are catered for. We naturally look to the Excelsior for something very special in the film line, and the feature this week is big enough to attract the widest attention—nothing less than—"East Lynne", the film which roused so much interest on its recent production in London. Everybody has read "East Lynne" or seen the play, and though opinions may differ as to its merits as literature, there can be no doubt of its great qualities as a subject for the cinematograph. It is intensely dramatic, full of deep human emotion, and has a story which grips the reader or the spectator from the first to the last. There are other films too on the programme and there is a variety programme which also promises well—two artistes out from London, who are to give a playlet "The new Secretary," and a selection of songs and dances. With such a variety of attractions, there ought to be a busy time at the Excelsior box-office this week. Owing to the length of the "East Lynne" film the middle show as been dropped this week, and the other begin at 6 and 10 p.m.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

An attractive programme has been got up for the ensuing Dewali Holidays. The main feature is a fine dramatic production. "Luma the Gipsy," being the remarkable story of a Gipsy girl's fidelity and self-sacrifice. The plot of the story is sufficiently strong to awaken interest even in the most indifferent spectator. The talented Italian actress Madame Hesperia plays the part of Luma, the faithful gipsy, and her acting is of a very high order. She is seen at her best, however, in her wonderful "Snake-Dance," which is indeed a work of art and is in itself sufficient to ensure the success of the play.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th October.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Oct. 1913.	Total from 1st April to 10th Oct. 1913.	For week ending 10th Oct. 1912.	Total from 1st April to 10th Oct. 1912
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	21	666	21	642
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	23	671	27	652
Vessels transported	18	682	9	444
Vessels attended to	...	54	...	57
Vessels warped...	..	7	...	30

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

23rd Sunday after Trinity.

26th October, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 554, 261, 318, 324. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns 214, 178, 477. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. Harvest thanksgiving Services. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 9 a.m. Choral Matins. 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu) 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Arthur French, Offertories on behalf of the B. D. C. Society.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p. m. conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Oct. 23. BOMBAY, Oct. 24

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	72 1-16		1-13
2 do. Rentes	87 1-4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	88	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16		3-3
do. 2 months' Issues	27 3-4		5-16
Bar Silver in New York	60¼-¼		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25.28 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20.47 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4.8) 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 2-3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		1-3
do 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold .77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 29-32d unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Small concessed by India and China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ...£31,900,000 Inc. £ 500,000
Public Deposits. £44 00 1,00 Dec. £ 900,0 0
Other Deposits ..£41,3 0,900 Dec. £5 0,000
Govt. Securities...£18 500,000 Dec. £ 000,000
Other Securities.£24 900,000 Inc. £ 100,00
Notes and Coin...£26 600,000 Inc. £1,0 0,000

The Bank Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

*Received mutilated.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Unchanged. Moderate business.
Futures ...Barely steady.
Manchester ...Quiet but firm.
Total Sales ... 7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 503
Imports ... 8,010
Mid-Americans ...7.84 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10.40 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 45 unchgd	7.36 unchgd	7 32 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
7 31 unchgd	7 30 unchgd	7 30 unchgd
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
7 29 unchgd	7.28 —01	7.25 unchgd	7.21 unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13 68 March 13 69.
New York official noon call Jan. 13.65 March 13.67.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13 86 March 13.93

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports.	... 67,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	93,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 5,000
" Exports to Continent	... 19,000
" Spot Cotton	14.50 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 13 71-4-03
Futures—Month of Mar. 13 72 unchgd.

Declined early owing to commission house liquidation and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 7-8 4-1-8
Futures month of Jan. ...13.84—01
Futures month of Mar. ...13.89—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Firm.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 23.

Grey shirting 41-42in 38 yds 16 lb 15 9 2 1-2
" " 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs .. 9 7 1-2
White " 40-41in. 4) yds 18 square 10-9
" Nainsooks 45in. 19 yds 33 by 21.. 7-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...86 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports ...London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex ship ...52 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 1-2—1-4
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...44—1-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...44 6—33.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
London—Value—Quiet.

Linseed Argentine—1 a Plate...44 5-8 + 3 3-8
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...£6-15-0 + 0-2s.-6d.
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality....10 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 2 11 3-4—1-4 1
Oct.-Nov.—Buyers—Quiet

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£74 1-8—3-8
Copper Braziers ...£89 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ...d 7 3-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Gabbous".

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India Gunnybags 13 0 3-4 + 3-4.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm with a fair business.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.

Tone—Still quite neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 11 1-4 + 3-4.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.—Sellers.
1-2 3-4 + 1d.—May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened firm and dearer. Closed easier.

BEARS—Similar Crystals C & F India ...14—3-4d.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
C and F Bombay ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.—Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Quiet. Little or no business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. Oct. 24th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
8 Boxes Bulln	4,50,000	London	P & O S N Co
Sovns	60,000	do	do
1 Box	19,200	do	Mercantile Bank
11 Boxes Bulln	7,52,940	do	National Bank
Sovns	45,000	do	do
5 Boxes Sovns ...	3,47,250	do	Hongkong Bank
1 parcel Silver	2	do	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	8	8,917
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	47	56,931

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug.	7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 18th Sept.	5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	6 "

EXCHANGE.—

The market is quiet with little business passing.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 1-16 1.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 13-32 1.
Do. do France Ready	172 1-4
Do 4 Months "	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-4
Shanghai "	...197 1-2
Japan "	...140

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-1 for ready and 95-2 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	2 0
1st Settlement	... "	95	3 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was 3-8 lower for ready and 5-16 lower for settlement, rates being 27 13-16 and 27 3-4 respectively. New York was 5-8 lower, rate being 60 1-4. The local market is steady.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian Gold	... "	24	1	0
Sovereign Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	70	8	0
1st Settlement	... "	70	8	0
2nd Settlement	... "	71	3	0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	79	14	0
1st Settlement	... "	79	14	0
2nd Settlement	... "	80	9	0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 16.30 lakhs of Bills and 103.60 lakhs T. T. as 1s 41-16d. and 1s 4-3-32d respectively tenderers at this rate receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 120 lakhs. For the next week [amount to be offered is 120 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 3rd Oct. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 10th October brings £990,000 silver, £140,000 bar gold and £50,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 1,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 20,636
Madras	...	... " 70,000
Total...		" 2,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 10th Oct. and comes with the mail of the 17th Oct. brings £961,000 silver, £140,000 bar gold and £30,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 15,98,000
Bombay	...	... " 3,50,000
Madras	...	... " 3,9 .000
Total ...		" 21,.80,000

The steamer which left London on the 17th October and comes with the mails of the 24th October brings £10,000 silver and £130,000 bar gold and also the following Council Bills—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 8,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 7,90,000
Madras	...	... " 70,000
Total...		" 16,30,000

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	45,04,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	1,48,900
Sundries ...	1,30,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	9,35,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities ...	42,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	5,61,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	11,89,900
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	7,74,000
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Balance with other Banks ...	6,86,000	.....
Sundries ...	9,000	.....
Cash ...	63 04,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Sales 1913.	Sales 1912.	Sales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	36,08	5 1 7	+ 21,839
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2 3rd Oct. ...	15 ,427	40, 2	+111255
Shipments for the week ... Europe ...	 17,083	..... Nil	+ 17,083
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	22,78	1185	+ 22,602
Total ...	40,870	1,185	+ 39,685
Total Shipment from 1st Sept to 2 3rd Oct.			
Europe ...	1 9 50	37,574	+101686
China ...	,53	.....	+ 2,53
Japan ...	69,4 8	2,804	+ 66,72
Coast Ports ...	2,8	1,38	+ 509
Total ...	213,909	42,559	+171349
Afloat—in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	4,664	223	+ 4,442
	3,917	Nil	+ 3,917

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 30th Sept. 1913, 1234 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st to 13th Oct. 1913, 1,661 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	215	952	111
Central India ...	.....	2,,24	223
Barsee and Nagur ...	16	492	304
Berar ...	208	3,701	465
Central Provinces ...	2 2	3,710	359
Total Comms	728	11,739	1,465
Dholleras ...	1,8	10,273	135
Broach ...	69	888	...
Compta and Dharwar ...	3,348	35,875	7,628
Westerns ...	374	10,823	18 645
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	3,7 8	77,375	6,445
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	44	2,,82	440
Sind ...	117	1,515	327
Persian ...	...	52	211
American ...	...	325	4,601
Egyptian ...	4	187	286
Other sorts ...		203	119
Total ..	30,08	151,435	40,182

a Or 50 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING:—Crop accounts could hardly be worse. Crop estimates are being reduced.

WELD & Co, LIVERPOOL:—Market opened strong, very little setting, good general buying on bad crop reports and reduced crop estimates. Afternoon market steady on American straddle buying and some continental buying despite considerable long liquidation and some hedge selling towards the close.

NEW YORK:—Market steady at the close. Tone of market good. Crop accounts continue unfavorable. Have a favorable opinion of the market. Messrs. Stephen M. Weld & Co., New York, telegraph:—

"We estimate crop at 14,000,000 maximum, the most that can be expected at the best."

It is rumoured that the national ginners estimate the crop at 13,750,000.

WEATHER:—Heavy rains continue causing damage in Oklahoma, the central Belt, and Gulf States.

Our Liverpool friends wire;—

"It is rumoured here that Messrs. Neill brothers will issue an estimate of the well under 14,000,000. Should this be so, we expect materially improved trade demand, the trade not having yet realised the enormous damage to the crop both as regards quality and quantity."

"Hester reports that the average weight of 1,278,158 bales in September show 528 lbs. against 539 lbs. last year."

We are in favor of the market and we expect considerably higher prices.

We advise purchasing.

During the week the Liverpool and American markets have fluctuated considerably under the influence of unfavourable weather and the anticipated frost in some sections of the cotton Belt. The amount of damage by frost has not yet been ascertained but during the next week some approximate figure would be given out to signify the damage. Spinners, who have decreased their takings upto now in anticipation of a decline, would not now wait in the face of the market advancing daily, and as soon as the crop estimates are being reduced Bulls will certainty succeed in their attempts to advance the prices.

During the week the highest advance in one day (i. e. on the 20th Inst.) was 49 points in New York futures and 50 points in the New Orleans futures, while New York spot advanced on that day 50 points and New Orleans spot advanced 3.16. From the comparisions of to-day's price with those of the last week given below it will be seen that frost has caused considerable advance in America and Liverpool. This advance has been ascribed to the frost that has occurred in the south west and also to the rains in Texas, Okalahoma. This frost scare will be generally discussed which is likely to draw attention during the next few days and if the influence of frost is maintained prices would advance materially. There is no doubt that a large of the crop is still in the fields and if severe frost occur the damage will be considerable.

Manchester business has been reported to be confined to transactions of a retail character from which it might be presumed that the demand for cloth and yarn must be very poor. Manchester may be in expectation that the prices would decline and this will enable them to fill up their requirements. This seems hardly possible from looking into the statistical position, as unfavorable weather reports and bullish privite crop reports are circulated almost every day; and the fact that the crop is passing in the throes of a frost period seems to favor higher rather than lower rates. Everything points to converted action in suppressing the demand, of the existence of which there does not seem to be any ground for doubt; and when the fictitious influences, that have been brought into play, have worked themselves out—which must happen sooner or later—the stern reality of supply and demand will assert itself at a terrible cost of bearish strategists.

It is too early to form a definite estimate of the American crop at this juncture. In to-day's private telegrams Weld and Co estimate the crop at 14,000,000 bales which, if the trade demand increases, would hardly be sufficient for the world's supply; besides in this year's crop there is a larger proportion than usual of low and unspinnable cotton.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Jan. ...	13·16	13·71	+·55
" Mar. ...	13 20	13 72	+·52
Spot ...	13·80	14·50	+·70
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	13·38	13 84	+ 46
" Mar. ...	13·47	13·89	+·42
Spot ...	13 5-16	13 7-8	+9-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Oct.-Nov.	7·05	7·43	+·39
" Jan.-Feb.	6·95	7·31	+·36
Spot ...	7·50	7·84	+·34

The local market has during the week remained quiet and there has been no material advance in prices in spite of heavy fluctuations in the Home market. During the week the lowest rate of Good Broach was Rs. 321 and the highest Rs. 328—Indian crop accounts are quite satisfactory, and arrivals of Bengal cotton are increasing rapidly. The tendency here is steady and enquiry about future contracts has been very poor although some business was put through in Akolas and Bengals January delivery Europe and Japan shippers are still out of the market. The ready market has been extremely dull, old cotton being entirely neglected and the demand for new Bengal is only a little at low rates. To-day the rates have eased down by 2 to 3 rupees. There is a better enquiry but buyers at present offer low rates.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	323	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	312	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	318	"
" " Yeotmal	...	314	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	310	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	302	"	
" " Amraoti	...	304	"
" " Khandeish	...	282	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	271	"
Fine " Bengal	...	260	"
F. G. " Bengal	...	251	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 60,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 43 —03	7·34 —02	7 30 —02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April.
7 28 —03	7 28 —02	7 28 —02
April-May.	May-June	June-July
7·27 —02	7·26 —02	7·23 —02

FREIGHTS.

Market is quiet with very little business doing following business has been reported during this week.

Sensa, 1,200 tons, seeds only at 16 s for November loading

250 tons seeds only at 16s for December loading.

Hamburg about 308 tons L S. at 13s 1 13 at 15 s for November loading.

Dunkirk about 100 tons, seeds at 15 s 6 d for November loading.

Antwerp relets have been gone from L. S. at 13 s to 11 d and seeds from 14 s to 12 d for ready.

Fixtures,—s.s. "Dunrobin" to two p.p. from 15s to 18 s 6 d dead weight for November loading.

The following are rates:—

For October to November.

Antwerp	14s	L. s. 16s	c. c.
Hull	13s 6d	"	"
Hamburg	14s	" 16s	"
Dunkirk	14s	" 16s	"
Genoa	14s	" 16s	"
Marseilles	14s	" 14s	"
London	14s	" 15s	"
	seeds	cotton	
Trieste and Venice.	18s	" 19s	"

December same as November.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat ...	7,302,083	5,626,549
Linseed ...	4,378,471	3,376,109
Rape, Rai ...	1,011,365	1,165,191
Gingelyseed ...	1,31 ,790	662,682
Poppyseed ...	401,031	330,952
Groundnuts ...	866,115	873,309
Castorseed ...	1,929,048	1,416,543
Rice ...	4,01 ,167	3,193,550
Myrabolams ...	576,894	772,624

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,70,000	5,19,619	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,03,00,000	6,07,258	500	1,630	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,44½x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,225	100	90	c	6	4½	4½	2½
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	65	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	354x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,589	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,539	£20	£25	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£3 ,625	£14,000	£4,341	a25	£7	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	85	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,0 0k	$32,459,0 0	$3 5 ,0 9	$ 25	£19	31	31	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,0 ,0 0	5,93 ,15	50	4	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank* ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½	8	8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500a / £375,0 08 k	£415,000	£30,105	£12	{£21 / £2½}	{£21½ / £2½}	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,000 000k	£1,000,000	£34,003	£12	61	19	37†	13	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88 153	10,0 ,000	3,00	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ...	...	...	February-July.	6½	665
Amritsar Patty ...	...	...	March-August.	3½	135 to136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	...	...	January-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80 ...	...	...	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100 ...	...	...	.....	4	112
Find Light Railways Limited	...	...	June-December.	7	14
Tapti Valley Railway Co. ...	...	...	April-August.	7½	580
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	...	...	February August.	6½ p.c.	129

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Sanchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	935	140	0 2-5	5 3-	5 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,90,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910x	6,53	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld.	Kothari Sutanji and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	..	..	15p	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	G. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	235	89,24	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	100	1,310	3,3 3-4-8	11½	11½	1 ½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-0-7	...	500	250	8213-15-	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{500 / 250}	1,805	43,236	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	10½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,220	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	...	2½	4 ...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,0 ,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,,00c	...	250	460	3772-12-c	10ps	10ps	15ps	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	...	5,24,207 11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-5	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	3,21,505	...	500		1,13,232	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co.	13,5 ,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	36,55,653	500	69)	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,36)	7,036-.-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,88,755	...	500	1,20 x. d.	33016-.-	17	10	18	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,520	44,53,815	60,73,955	1,000	2,000	245	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	915	267-4-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	145	26,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	805	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	... -	1,000	5,000	4,35 -4- Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11 15,900g	...	7,53,933	29,22,366	250	60	3,1 ,719	6	...	...	8	8
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250	25)	8,961	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	20,00,000	...	27,00,00)	29,65,299	250	302½	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,,00	...	1,000g	7,0	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,00)	58) x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 - 14-5	9 pa	9 pa	10ps	...	12ps
The Raulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 14-9	15p	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	130	1,076-4-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingoles Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	60	1,223	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,00	700	3,506-6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khangan CottonPressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	29513-9	...	40)	310	144-7 11	20	36	24	30	p

PRESSES.

The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ld...	Hajee Ahoy Lalljee & Co.	Rs. 75)	Rs. Nil	Rs. 2,96,75t-13-11	Rs.	Rs. 75)	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 1,216-6-3	Rs. 350	Rs. 350	Rs. 25)	...	...
The New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ld ...	Forbes, F. Campbell & Co Ld.	2,97,500	Nil	5,43,934	6,86,302-6-7

Cottonseed	3,413,324	2,510,763
Mowrasced	3:4,278	218,311
Gram	736,125	1,520 310
Jowar	741,344	859,334
Maize	8,302	371,915
Barley	248,972	402,350*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED :

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 7 7 0	B.T.
December	„ 9 5 0	B.T.
May 1914	„ 9 2 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is easier. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 9 2 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 7 11 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 13 6	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 95pc.	Rs. 61 6 0	Dec.-Jan.
Black Kalsi	„ 55 7 0	Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Flat. We quote :—

Ready	„ Rs. 11 6 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 35 12 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 25 8 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

New Crop Sold	Rs. 59 0 0	Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pasri 98 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 6 0	B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„ 5 12 0	B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	30,086	bales.
Wheat	...	68,001	cwts.
Linseed	...	21,155	„
Rapeseed	...	5,734	„
Gingellyseed	...	43, 55	„
Poppyseed	...	2.203	„
Groundnuts	...	2,043	„
Castorseed	...	55,795	„
Rice	...	59, 34	„
Myrabollams	...	2,376	„
Cottonseed	...	52,049	„
Mowrasced	...	15,252	„
Gram	...	19,791	„
Joowar	...	24,860	„
Maize	...	1,057	„
Barley	...	1,421	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Plan and Dhooties.—Home market firm. tendency against Buyers. Prices hither.

Bombay market quiet with moderate demand.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market continues very quiet. Upcountry demand is very poor, and forward business is almost at a stand still.

Grey Goods.—Market continues quiet with very little business passing.

T. Red Prints.—Market dull.

White Goods.—Market continues quiet.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—Home market show a considerable advance during the week which has had its effect here. Bazar dealers however can do nothing owing to the understanding arrived at between themselves

COAL MARKET.

The disastrous fire at Equitable Coal Co.'s Chourasi Colliery will most probably advance prices immediately although ready coals are at the moment fairly easy. Prices are approximately:

Prices are approximately :—

	Ready. Rs.	Forward. Rs.
Powell Duffryn	...	23-8
Cory's Abercarne	...	24-4
Cory's Special Welsh	22-8	22-8
Davison's Hartley	20-8	2 -8
Best Dolherpur	16-0	16-8
Best Jherriah	1 -4	15-8
Heilgers Standard	15-8	16-0
Witbank	18-8	15-8

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone,—Strong and advancing.

Showflake Brand	160 °	per Case. Rs. 6 0 2
American ...	...	„
White Rose Brand	150 °	
American ...	...	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand	75 °	
Abel A'can ...	...	„ 5 2 2
Devoe's Imp Brilliant	76 °	
Abel A'can ...	...	„ 5 0 2
Monkey Brand	125 °	
American ...	...	„ 4 14 2
Tiger Brand	125 °	
American ...	...	„ 4 14 2
White Camelia		per 4 tins
Grand in tins	135 °	4 5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins	135 °	per 4 tins 5 0
Elephant Brand		per 8 L. gals
Bulk without tins	135 °	„ 8 11 0
		per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins...	125 °	„ 4 5 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Re. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 150 cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases perease ...	4 14 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burman Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates.	Delivery charges extra. Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly." per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is very unsettled owing to failure of a big banker and business was not done for some days. During the latter part of the week, business to some extent has resumed and investors have come out to buy shares of good concerns and they take advantage of these low rates, and we hope rates will improve gradually. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,630; Bank of India's have changed hands at Rs. 65; Indian Specie have dropped to Rs. 40; Eastern Bank are quiet at Rs. 84. Press Shares are neglected without much doring in them, and rates have kept quiet and unchanged. In Mill Companies forward transactions were limited during the week, closing rates were as under: Bombay United at Rs. 485, Central India's at Rs. 1,865, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,310, Crescents at Rs. 102 1-2, Currimbhoy's at Rs. 210, Davids at Rs. 475, Fazalbhoy's at Rs. 465, Kohinoor's at Rs. 690, Madhawji Dharamsee Mill shares at Rs. 1,210, New Great Eastern at Rs. 215, Standard's at Rs. 1,130, Swan Mill shares at Rs. 250, Finlays at Rs. 305, Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,420. In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are quiet at Rs. 755, Badham Pile have changed hands at Rs. 92 1-2, Port Canning are quiet at Rs. 805, Thackers are unchanged at Rs. 205, Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 78 and defered shares to Rs. 150, Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary are un hanged at Rs. 225 and preferred shares at Rs. 275, Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 98, and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 171, Tata Hydro E. P. S. Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,045, and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 900. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 560, Ahmedabad Prantej Railway are unchanged at Rs. 665, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 135, Ahmedabad Dholka's are weak at Rs. 129, Central Provinces have changed hands at and about Rs. 115, Gujrat Railways have declined to Rs. 112, Upper Sindh Light Railway shares are weak at Rs. 14 premium; the rest all unchanged as previously quoted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th October, 1913.

260. Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Tuesday the 28th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

257. Viceroy's Competition—The first stage of the Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Sunday next 26th October 1913.

Trains as usual.

There will not be a S oon Shoot next Sunday.

253 Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 25th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

256 Concert—There will be a Smoking Concert at the B V A Head-Quarters on Saturday the 25th October 1913.

Commencing at 9-30 p m.—Admission Re 1.

(Sd). E. P CUDLIP, Capt in R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th October, 1913.

1143. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 28th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

1144. Parades.—Detail of Company Parades :—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 29th instant at 5-30 p.m.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

III. There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 28th instant, at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1145. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 27th instant, at 7 p.m.

1146. Musketry.—The Range at Ghatkopar is reserved for "B" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 26th instant.

1147 Attachment—Lieut F W Sprott 4th K S L I is attached to the Corps for duty and posted to "A" Company.

1148 Adjutant's Office will be closed except for urgent work on the 28th 29th and 30th instant on account of Divali holidays.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 25th October, 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week Corporal J R Webster.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved for Recruits Class Firing on Sunday morning next, the 26th instant, train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m.

3. Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

DIWALI RIDE OUT.

4. Members residing in Bombay are reminded that they should leave by the 3 p.m. train from Church Gate, Grant Road 3-11 Bandra 3 27 arrives Borivli 4-0 p m Wednesday afternoon the 29th instant. Members will then march to Ghorbandar, arriving there about 6 p.m. Members will as far as possible work in pairs and make a report and rough sketch of the country traversed.

Thursday morning 30th October—Reveille 6 a.m Parade 7-30 a.m and march via Ghatkopar Bandar to Thana Dak Bungalow, where horses will be watered, fed and groomed, breakfast 1 -30 a.m.

Afternoon.—Parade at 4 p.m and march to Andheri via Bhandup and Pawai, Parade will then be dismissed at Andheri.

Forage and picketing gear will be provided.

Dress Khaki and regimental saddles (stripped)

Nose bags and haversacks will be required the latter will be issued on parade at Borivli.

(Sd.) R. A SPENCE, Lieut. Off. Commandant. Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 23rd Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 24th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	1	1
Total mortality from all causes		69
Cholera...	2	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

PARSEE WIFE'S COMPLAINT.

Before Mr. A. H. L. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, a Parsee lady named Dhunbaiji Shapoorji Karanjia claimed maintenance from her husband Shapurji Framji Karanjia.

Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Nariman, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. R D. N. Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Khambatta, solicitor, represented the respondent.

The complainant stated that she was married to the respondent, who is her cousin, about twenty years ago at Bombay. For a short time they lived together happily, but subsequently the husband began to ill-treat her using personal violence. The complainant was several times compelled to leave him, but a reconciliation was reached on the intervention of friends. He again treated her very badly and four months ago she was forced to leave him. She therefore asked for an award of Rs. 50 a month for her maintenance. The complainant is a driver and earns Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month.

The court ordered the complainant to live with her husband for six months and if ill-treated again, she might come again to the court for redress.

A PARROT AND A TOY CANNON.

SERIOUS INJURY TO A SPECTATOR.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard a case in which Inspector O'Brien charged one Habibulla Abdulla with causing hurt to one Rama Gavaria by a rash and negligent act.

The facts of the case are that on Oct. 20 the complainant went to see a performance by a trained parrot in a booth in Sandhurst Road. The parrot fired a toy-cannon and Rama was injured in the right eye, and was taken to the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital. He received such serious injuries that his right-eye had to be removed. No complaint was lodged with the police by Rama, but the hospital authorities reported the matter to the police, who ascertained that on the afternoon in question the licences of the booth was not present, but that the performance was given by his servant. The cannon was overcharged and hence the injuries to Rama.

The case was postponed.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, yesterday, placed one Sitaram Ganoo, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of house-breaking with intent to commit theft.

On Thursday night the accused removed the bars from a window of a godown at Bhendy Bazar, when he was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and as he had several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo six months' hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Deputy-Inspector Sargon, yesterday charged a Marwari jewellery-broker named Mookendrai before Mr. Frank Oliveira, with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs. 47,590.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that the accused took jewellery on approval from several persons and failed to return it. The matter was reported to the police and he subsequently surrendered. The case was adjourned.

COCAINE-SELLER CONVICTED.

One Bunna Bala was charged by Excise Inspector K. Variava, before Rao Bahadur Setalward with selling nine grains of cocaine and possessing four grains of the same, without a licence.

The accused was caught in Northbrook-street on Thursday night while in the act of selling the drug. He was searched and a further quantity of four grains was found on his person.

The accused admitted his guilt and His worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

Sub-Inspector Karnick, yesterday, charged a Hindu lad Malari Balwant by name, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a shirt and a set of gold buttons to the value of Rs. 60, belonging to one Hargovindas Virchand.

It was stated that the complainant who is a goldsmith, has his shop in Dhanji-street. About four days ago while he was doing some work in the shop, the accused entered the premises by a side entrance and carried away the shirt with the buttons which was hanging on a wall. A witness who saw this ran after the accused and arrested him.

The accused pleaded guilty and was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise-Inspector Hubbard charged a Mahomedan named Ibrahim Hussein with being in illicit possession of half a grain of cocaine.

The evidence showed that an Excise sepoy, who was on duty on Thursday at Bhandari Street, arrested the accused on suspicion and on a search being made the cocaine was found on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as he had five previous convictions, His Worship sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

INSPECTED DEATH BY POISON.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a young Mahomedan named Kassam Hajee Mahomed, aged 27, who died at the Sir J. J. Hospital on Wednesday evening.

It appears that the deceased was a dyer by profession. Some months ago he sold his house and went to live with a woman at Falkland Road. It was said that he was in the habit of drinking liquor and eating cocaine. He contracted several debts and was in very embarrassed circumstances. On Wednesday morning he went out and returned home at about noon. On reaching the chawl at which he lived he went to the water tap and fell down there speechless and unconscious. In his left hand was found some white stuff which is supposed to be cynide of potassium. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening.

The white stuff found in the deceased's hand had been sent to the Chemical Analyser and pending his report further enquiry was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

NO LARGE CHANGE EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Rainfall is reported from Burma and South-east Madras. The chief falls are:—Slipper Island, two inches; Trivandrum, one and a half; Tinnevelly and Madras, one; Pumban, three, and Nagapatam, one and a half.

The temperature has fallen in the central parts of the country, especially at night, but the air remains very dry. Humidity is also low in the Deccan.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Allahabad and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in north Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Indore, Surat and Veraval; minimum temperature is in defect in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature remains in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and fairly heavy on the South Coromandel coast. The change in the conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal is somewhat more pronounced today.

Fairly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 24th October 1913, was 30·107 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

JAIN SACRED PLACES.

A meeting of the Pombay Jains was held at 9 A. M. on Thursday the 23rd October at Lalbag, Bhuleshwar under the Presidentship of Muni Maharaj Shri Vallabh Vijayaji. It was largely attended by many Jain leaders Mr Motichand G. Kapadia informed the meeting of the favourable result of the arduous labours of many Jain Associations, and lastly the conference, for the last 42 years concerning the long standing complaints of the Jains that the visitors to their temples on Mount Abu were really overlooking the religious feelings in not removing their leather boots or shoes on entering the temples. Mr Kapadia then gave a detailed history of the efforts of the Jain conference for redressing this grievance in which he also touched the Jain deputation, which attended last year His Honour Agent to the Governor General Rajputana, and lastly spoke in eloquent terms how the Government of India have heard their petitions and respected the religious sentiments of the Jain community by the recent resolution that the visitors to Mount Abu temples should remove their leather boots or shoes on entering as desired by the temple authorities. The following resolutions were passed. :—

RESOLUTION NO. I.

A mass meeting of the Jains, held to-day notes with pleasure the fact that the Government of India have placed the Jain community under obligation by resolving that the visitors to the well-known temples on Holy Mount Abu, should remove their boots on entering the temples, and expresses their feelings of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for respecting the sentiments of the Jain community and forwarding the aforesaid resolution through the Hon. The Agent to the Governor General Rajputana. Proposed by Mr. Motichand Girdharlal Kapadia Solicitor and seconded by Seth Gulabchand Naginchand Kapurchand.

RESOLUTION NO. II.

The Resident General Secretary, Shri Jain Swetamber conference is hereby empowered to send a telegram and a letter expressing our thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour The Agent to the Governor General Rajputana, for the esteemed resolution relating to the Abu temples. Proposed by—Seth Mohanlal Hemchand Seconded by—Seth Naginbhai Manchhubhai Jhaveri.

After a few remarks for the President in support of the aforesaid resolutions the meeting dispersed.

The National Union of Women Workers at Hull protested against the "insufficient sentences" passed by magistrates in connection with the white slave traffic, and urged that every effort should be made to prevent the flogging clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act being repealed, as they were a most effective deterrent.

ARRIVALS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. on Sunday and arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Baker, A
Bayne, Miss
Beiger, Miss A
Cooper, B F
Cassie, G L
Mrs and infant
Cooper, Mrs M L, nurse and infant
Cairnes, Mrs W E P and Miss A
Clements, W F
Chope, Capt A J H
Forbes, T A C Mrs, infant and nurse
Foster, T O and Mrs
Griffin-Chase F T and Mrs
Jones, R P
Lane, Maj H A and Mrs
Latham, Miss J L
Marr, W A
Markquick, G Mrs and child
Mason, Mrs P
Mason's, Mrs infant and nurse
Minchin, A A F
Niven, Capt K
Orme, Miss N
Ponder, Mr
Pierce, Maj F, Mrs infant and Miss
Rivaz, Mrs C A G
Swan, Mr J A L
Swan, Maj J S and Mrs
Seton-Karr, H W
Tomlinson, E
Tate, Col A E
Walt, Mr
Wilson, C C

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Mrs E H
Bentham, Miss A J
Best, J D
Bridges, Rev F L
Crichton, A O
Crawford, P W
Carson C F and Mrs
Criper, W R
Croft, L A, Mrs and Mr T
Duberley, Lt M
Duncan, W A
Downing, Mrs G
Davison, J and Mrs and Infant
Ewart, Col R H
Elliott, T M
Ellis, W
Gordon, Capt R S
Gregson, T
Game, Miss
Golding, G
Greyfoot, Col B B and Mrs and Miss
Garrett, R S
Greswell, E A
Holdich, Mrs maid
Hutchinson, J and Miss
Harris, C G Mrs and infant.
Helbez, B
Kerr, T
Krohs, C S
Lane, Maj. F M
Lyall, Mrs F
Lacey, G
Love, Miss K. Miss G and D K
Low, C L
Leeach, G C
Murray, D S
Macdonald, W
Moore, P L
McAndrew, Col H J
Nicolay, Mrs L S W
Newton-Deakin Mrs
Priestley, W
Purshotam, N V
Randle, A W
Reynolds. Miss
Ruckin, G D and Mrs
Strange, Maj A J and Mrs
Spencer Smith, Miss P
Spinck, H H M
Spence, J L
Simpson, C G
Sweet, G C
Solbrig, A
Scales, A W
Sen N W
Spier, R
Tofts, C F
Thornhill, Dr T
Thomas, R G D and Mrs
Tibbatts, W J
Weston, G A W and Mrs.
Wilson, J and Mrs
Wheatley, Mr

BRINDISE TO BOMBAY.

Drake Brockman, Lt Col D H
Hill, Capt H
Lowtas, Col
Mc Nail, A W
Sheepshanks, B
Sheepshanks, R

PORT-SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bale, J H Mrs

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Ross, Miss I

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Boyd, Mrs A E child
Lamada, B C
Milter, P
Mc Rae Capt H S T G M
Tonkins S Mrs

PORT SAID TO KARACHI.

Mylrea, Mr and Mrs.

DEPARTURE.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" OCT. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers :—

Abdul Rashid, Mr
Ali, Mr W
Briscoe, Mr S
Chase, Mr A J
Chatterjee, Mr J C
Cocke, Mr J V
Cook, Rev A
Dhunjeebhoy, Mr D H
Duxbury, Mr G R and Mrs
Forbes, Mr B C
Hall, Mr B
Halliwell, Mr S
Kazi Abd I Ghani, Mr
Kennedy, Mr D W
Lunatar, Mr and B
Large, Capt H E
Lawrie, Mr A
Mace, Mr H Liddell
Mosier, Mr and Mrs
Norman, Mr A
Nusserwanji, Mr Pestonjee
Pasley, Mr W
Rahimuddin, Mr
Ranger, Mr L
Salisbury, Capt F H
Smith, Mr D
Smith, Mr J
Strong, Mr G C
Walkden, Mr A T and Mrs
Zacharias, Mr A and Mrs

MOHURRUM.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

The following notification was issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay yesterday :—

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under sub-section (1) (f) (ii) and (h) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, is published as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Commissioner of Police on or after the 7th day of November 1913.

Any objection or suggestion which may be sent to the Commissioner of Police by any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Commissioner of Police.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Any person applying for a license for the playing of music in any street or public place during the period of the Mohurrum festival shall deposit in the Office of the Commissioner of Police at the time of the application for the license a sum of Re, 100 or such smaller sum as the Commissioner of Police in his absolute discretion may in any case fix, if upon the consideration of all the circumstances he considers that the deposit of such smaller sum may be accepted. In the event of the grant of the license to the applicant and of his obedience to the rules issued for the conduct of the Mohurrum and in the absence of any disturbance by or with the connivance of the applicant, the amount of the deposit will be returned to the applicant after the close of the festival. Otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to Government and be credited to the fund for the relief of indigent pilgrims to Mecca.

Col. Murray Doveton Valentine Treasure Grant, formerly of the Bombay Staff Corps, an Indian Mutiny veteran, who also saw service in the Afghan war, 1879-80, left net personalty £9,341.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

THE SUGGESTED EMMIGRATION SCHEME.

Commenting upon a letter from Mr. Jebb suggesting that the only solution of the South African problem was the Emigration from the Union of all Indians under a Great Imperial scheme, Lord Ampthill writes to the "Morning Post:"—

Sir,—Circumstances have prevented my reading the "Morning Post" with as much care as usual during the past few days, and so Mr. Richard Jebb's letter of Sept. 25, unfortunately escaped my notice until this morning. I hope that it is not too late to make the reply which is due to so courteous and distinguished a correspondent.

It is certainly disappointing that any one who has made such deep study of imperial questions as Mr. Richard Jebb should regard the South African problem as insoluble, but he has not persuaded me to incline in the smallest degree towards his pessimistic view.

The problem can be solved at once by ordinary fair dealing and by the honest fulfilment of the pledges, which have been given both by the South African and the Imperial Governments.

With all respect to Mr. Jebb, I think he is mistaken both as to the cause and the cure of the evil. The root cause of the persecution of the Indian community is not the fear of being swamped, but simply economic jealousy, and if the fear of being outnumbered did exist, it would not be reasonable, for those who are confident of their future as a great white nation ought also to be confident of holding their own in racial preponderance.

The notion that the "native" of South Africa, whom Mr. Jebb describes as "relatively savages," can be trained to European ideas and usages and that the Indian who comes of the same Aryan stock as ourselves cannot be thus "assimilated" is neither complimentary to European civilisation nor to the peoples of India, nor is it in accordance with conspicuous facts and the experience of more than a century.

As for the proposed solutions, how does Mr. Jebb reconcile it with ideals of Imperial unity and British liberty? The Indians in South Africa are to be bribed to go elsewhere! Mr. Jebb does not say whither, and he ignores the fact that most of these Indians regard South Africa as their home, and could certainly not be bribed to expatriate themselves even for the sum of £100 per family. They have every right to regard South Africa as their home because they have helped to develop the country, and, more than that, they have helped to defend it. Natal has been made with the help of Indians, and could not have been made without their help. The Indians, therefore, have not only a stake in the country, but also as good a right to be there as any other colonist. Is it conceivable that they should give up that stake and sell that right unless there were some inducement far greater than any cash payment that could possibly be offered to them?

And what about India? Would India be satisfied with Mr. Jebb's solution of the problem? I can assure Mr. Jebb from my knowledge of India that her people have sentiments and ideals which cannot be affected by any cash inducements; they expect much of British statesmanship, they have a right to expect something as British subjects and the very least to which they are entitled is fair dealing and humane treatment.

I am sincerely obliged to Mr. Jebb for the personal compliments which he is good enough to bestow on me, but I do not desire any credit for my action in this matter, and should gladly see all thanks and praise to any man entitled the question.

INDIANS AND THEIR HOME.

The following is Mr. Jebb's rejoinder :—

Sir,—I am deeply disappointed to find that at present Lord Ampthill rejects in principle the suggestion that the only permanent solution of the British Indian difficulty in South Africa would be in an extensive emigration and colonisation scheme financed by the Imperial Government. While the principle is thus rejected it would be idle to discuss incidental aspects of the scheme, such as the amount of money required, the position of the Government of India, the whereabouts of the new Indian colony, or the replacement of labour in South African industries.

Lord Ampthill still clings to the hope of a permanent settlement on a basis of compromise, involving the permanent residence in South Africa of a very large and continuously increasing Indian community. "The problem," he repeats, "can be solved at once by ordinary fair dealing and by the honest fulfilment of the pledges which have been given both by the South African and the Imperial Governments." We have heard that statement now throughout ten long years of unrest, from the time of the establishment of Crown Colony government in the Transvaal. If any local Government could be relied upon to carry out the "policy of "fair dealing and fulfilment," in the sense intended by the Indian leaders and Lord Ampthill, it would surely have been Lord Milner's Government. No unprejudiced Englishman who came into close contact with those men and the spirit animating their splendid work of reconstruction will deny that they represented the highest instincts of our imperial tradition. If even they "failed," as the Indian leaders assert—or if, as I would prefer to say, they learn to recognise and sympathise with the claims of South African nationalism—what prospects can there really be of the present or any future Union Government dealing more "fairly" with the Indians? Importuned by the Colonial Office, they may appear to yield. But, as the present instance shows once more, administration soon nullifies the nominal concession.

Far be it from me to defend the South African Government so far as they may be evading the fulfilment, in letter or spirit, of any pledges they have given to the Indians. But I see the difficulty of their position, having regard to the national sentiment of South Africans, and I do maintain that no paper "compromise" of the kind successively put forward in the past ten years offers any hope whatever of a durable settlement. If it did, these British Indians would indeed be a poor-spirited people. Any one of those so-called "settlements," had it been carried out, would only have been the starting point for further demands on the part of the Indians, with the ultimate goal of full political and social equality.

From impressions gained in South Africa I would contest Lord Ampthill's opinion that the Indians regard that country as their home in the same sense as do the Europeans, or at least the Boers and native born farmers of whatever descent. If he is right in that point the problem is even more difficult than I have hitherto supposed, pointing to an eventual crisis such as none of us can care to contemplate.

However, the most influential among English advisers of the British Indians rejects in principle, for the present, the only alternative solution which has yet been suggested. So the old policy must run through a new phase of the old kind—passive resistance and persecution, intensifying of both sides a bitterness which will long out last any nominal "compromise" that may result. The weary round must go on, and such time will be worse than the last. In the end, if the empire is to survive, some alternative method will have to be tried, at a cost in money, not to mention loss of imperial prestige, many times greater than would be necessary now. It is the old story in South Africa.

As a result of protests by Indians, the religious emblems taken from an Indian on Oct. 1, at Durban when he was tried on a charge of contravening the Immigration Act have been restored to their owner, and vaccination in the case of two other prisoners who objected to the operation has not been insisted upon by the authorities.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS

INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR DREBRUECK.

Professor Drebrueck, the distinguished historian, who has been lecturing in London and was interviewed by a Press representative on Anglo-German relations, said :—

"I am glad to be able to report that the feeling between the Governments and peoples of Germany and Great Britain is now very much improved. I attribute this in the first place to a realisation on both sides that the severe tension which existed between the two countries in 1911 was due not to a real antagonism of interests but to a series of misunderstanding.

"Politicians in England in 1911 sincerely believed that Germany was determined to obtain a slice of Morocco and that in prosecuting this supposed design we should become involved in a war with France. They now know that we never at any moment had a serious intention either of making war on France or of insisting at any and every cost on the possession of part of Morocco. Had England and France voluntarily agreed to allot us a portion of the Shereefian Empire many people in Germany would have been heartily satisfied. But since they made it a cardinal point of their policy to resist any such solution, we were quite satisfied to receive compensation elsewhere.

"LESS THAN OUR RIGHT."

"We felt, however, that the compensation actually given to us was considerably less than we had a good right to expect. The result was a bitter sentiment of hostility towards England, whose intervention was believed to have been chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory settlement that was finally reached. A good deal of the improvement in Anglo-german relations is due to our persuasion that many English statesmen have by now come round to our point of view, and realised that in 1911 we were treated not only harshly but unwisely; that England, if I may so put it, was more French than the French, and that it was a mistaken policy to baulk our reasonable and legitimate claims and aspirations.

"The second reason why there is to-day a better feeling between England and Germany is that the developments of the Balkan crisis have favoured it. The two countries have been able to work together in a practical business-like way. England has once more been enabled to see how peaceful is German policy, and also that London and Berlin have a great interest in common—I mean the maintenance of what is left of the Turkish Empire.

"Moreover the Balkan crisis has revealed how dangerous Russian power and policy may become to German interest. It does not seem to be commonly understood in England that it is on account of Russia, and not at all on account of France, that we have felt obliged to make our enormous increases in our army. Then, again, there has been noticeable during the past few months of the Balkan trouble a certain relaxation—I will not put it more strongly—of the 'Entente' between England and Russia. That has naturally entailed a corresponding growth of German friendliness towards England.

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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4 14 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 Imp gallons.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 25th October, 1913.

PEARLS.

The sensational theft of the famous pearl necklace seems likely to become one of the notorious cases in which pearls have figured as the motive for clever and daring crime. Prized and coveted from the earliest times, pearls have played a part in many an exciting adventure, and most of the conspicuously lovely specimens are credited with sordid and bloodstained histories which strike one as being in startling incongruity with the innocent appearance of the gems. It is this very purity, this suggestion of taintlessness, which places the perfect white pearl upon the summit of a never-declining popularity. The tinted and black varieties are desired by lovers of the uncommon and the bizarre. Other coloured gems, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, are subject to the fluctuations of changing taste, but white pearls share with diamonds a happy immunity from the vagaries of the mode, and are never laid regretfully aside to await the returning swing of Fashion's pendulum. Amongst other attractions of the pearl must be reckoned the mystery which surrounds its origin, for the problem of how the pearl got into the oyster-shell is still a subject upon which differing opinions are expressed. It is, however, fairly certain that the gem is a result of an intrusion upon the bivalve's proverbial exclusiveness, and that either a parasitic worm, or an uncomfortable grain of sand causes the unwilling host sufficient uneasiness to start the characteristic process by which pearls are formed. Unable to eject the trespasser, the oyster proceeds to mitigate the irritation by surrounding its guest with successive layers of a protective substance. The little ball so formed is rolled to and fro, the longer it revolves the larger it grows, the more regularly it circles the more perfect in shape does the pearl become. A pearl-fishery is consequently something of a gamble, for no-one can predict the value of the gems which the shells may hide, or know, until putrefaction renders possible the discovery of the secret, what proportion of the oysters contains the precious purpose of the search

From so obscure and unattractive a beginning is evolved the lustrous gem, which is none the less beautiful for being in reality the outcom of disease. This thought is one which rarely troubles the happy possessors of priceless pearls, to whose pride is often added an almost passionate affection for the treasured objects. There have been many instances of men and women who have surrendered all their possessions under the pressure of poverty, but who have stubbornly refused to part with a pearl, or a string of pearls which represented to them not wealth, but the objection of unexplained devotion. This curious fascination has passed into legend and story, and there are many tales of pearls which have been practically the fetiches of their owners. One of these old narratives tells of a monk whose life was a model of austerity and self-denial: famed for his rigorous fasts and for the severity of his self-administered flagellations, he was the pride of the brotherhood to which he belonged. He was, however, discovered to be less saintly than was supposed, for although he had cheerfully surrendered wealth and a great name and estate to the service of the Church, he had retained one priceless pearl, to be the solace of his monastic loneliness. The renown of this particular gem, which the old French tale preserves from oblivion, was at any rate not sufficiently great for the pearl to own a distinctive name, which is the prerogative of all really famous jewels. How poetically suggestive are the graceful titles which have been bestowed upon pearls, how definitely is their identity emphasized by the names they bear. One such noted beauty, whose lustre is still undimmed after five centuries of triumphant sway, is the pearl named La Pelegrina, which was first brought to light by a poor negro, on the island of Santa Margharita. A certain Pedro de Temes was the original purchaser, and he presented his wonderful bargain to Philip of Spain, deeming it worthy to be worn by no commoner, and considering that even upon a king, it would confer honour and distinction. Philip evidently shared this opinion, and La Pelegrina became a royal favourite, being used as a buckle for the king's hat in which prominent position it shone always before the eyes of the admiring court. After its long and varied career, this celebrated pearl now rests in the possession of a Russain family, whose proud ownership of La Pelegrina is one of their many claims to world-wide distinction. To be able to boast of centuries of undulled radiance does not fall to the lot of many pearls, for this jewel is delicate and perishable, and a 'dead' pearl is difficult to revive. Of this fact the world is well aware, and all precious pearls receive the most careful attention, and are worn night and day, for the human skin is supposed to possess peculiar tonic properties which ward off discolouration and loss of lustre.

These properties are undoubtedly owned by certain persons to a very marked degree, and the anxious proprietors of pearls occasionally send their gems to one of those professional beauty-doctors, who receive large fees for the not very arduous task of wearing the jewels for a month or so. Diligent readers of the magazines will remember the recent portraits of a celebrated Spanish dancer who claims to have the faculty of reviving pearls: decked in ropes of jewels which represent fabulous value; she appears before the appreciative public, and has the satisfaction of knowing that, in addition to being subjected to her healing arts, the pearls are creating an extremely ornamental and decorative effect. When pearls are beyond this particular form of treatment, surgical methods have to be resorted to, and with a delicate steel instrument, the outer layers are cautiously skinned away until the dulled surfaces are removed. This process, of course, slightly diminishes the size of the specimen, but as the chief value arises from the colour and the lustre, the worth is greatly enhanced by a successful operation of this kind. Another remedy is the use of acids as a restorative, while sea-bathing is equally recommended, but it happens only too frequently that treasured and beloved pearls do not prove amenable to cure, and suffer diminution of beauty, and subsequent death as tragically and inevitably as their fair wearers. For such disaster there can by but little consolation; the possibility of loss must be faced by those who have been unable to fix their affections on indestructable gems, and have preferred the perishable attractions of the pearl, in spite of the ancient superstition which dubs the jewel unlucky, and sees in it a constant and pathetic reminder of the tears which are shed by suffering humanity.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

MR. HORACE MONTAGU RUMBOLD who has been appointed to the Berlin Embassy as Councillor was in a similar capacity at the Tokio Embassy where he has been for the last five years ably assisting Sir Claude Macdonald and Sir Conyngham Greene our Ambassadors. He is a great linguist and as a much of his past career lay in Egypt he is proficient in Arabic and also in Persian. He entered the diplomatic service twenty-five years ago as attache to his father who was then our Minister at the Hague. The latter, who is at present in his eighty-fifth year, closed a very distinguished diplomatic career as our Ambassador at Vienna thirteen years ago. Mr. Horace Rumbold was born at St. Petersburg where his father was in the Embassy at the Russian Court and a curious story characteristic of Russian doctors is related of his birth. "Within a minute of his birth," says Sir Horace Rumbold "the admirable Doctor Krassofski, the Locook of St. Petersburg, and one of the kindest and most skilful of physicians, who presided at it suddenly snatched him up and carried him to the washing stand, where pouring water into a glass, he took a gulp of it and, to my horror, deliberately blew it into the wretched infant's face, making it sneeze and sputter and give clear indication of a vitality which as he afterwards explained to me, he at first almost feared was wanting." The father naturally considered this treatment 'ignominious at the dawn of life' for his first-born, but the distinguished doctor thought it necessary to test the infant's vitality. The child was christened Horace Montagu after two near relatives, Horace Lord Rivers and Montagu Lord Rokeby, the latter of whom was a distinguished Guardsman, who was present both at Waterloo and also at Inkerman forty years later. Rokeby regaled his little godson with stories of his old military days, but Rivers disappointed the father when he one day took his godson to him by taking little notice of the little fellow. But he was very kind all the same and left him five hundred pounds in his will, a fact which gratified though surprised the father. Mr. H. M. Rumbold's family has hereditary connections with India, and the Baronetcy, which his father the veteran diplomatist holds was conferred on an ancestor for his Governorship of Madras a hundred and thirty-three years ago. Sir Thomas Rumbold had served under Stringer Lawrence and Clive whose Aide-de-Camp he was at Plassy and was afterwards member of Council in Bengal. After his retirement home from Bengal, he was nominated Governor of Madras, where, though he earned his Baronetcy, he had a troublous time and was not fairly treated by the Company. Sir Horace's father was also in India having come out with the Marquess of Hastings who was the guardian of his wife, and at the Governor-General's recommendation joined the firm of William Palmer and Co., who did large business at Hyderabad with the Nizam The firm has become historical and its subsequent failure implicated several high individuals. Sir Horace Rumbold was born at Calcutta in 1829 when his father, Sir Thomas, was doing business there.

DECLINED, WITHOUT THANKS.

We expressed ourselves sceptical as to the result of Mr. Churchill's proposal for a holiday of one year from the heavy burden of the expenditure on naval armaments. That scepticism has, unfortunately, been only too justified, for the foreign official Press has declined the offer, even without thanks so far as we can see from the comments which have been cabled. Cold water seems to have been liberally poured on the War Minister's speech, which, impractical as it may have appeared, was at least made sincerely. Indeed Count Reventlow, writing in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" suggested that Anglo-German relations would be best improved by a year's holiday from Churchillian oratory, and the whole tenour of the criticisms bears out the opinion that such a mutual agreement is not yet possible. A curious commentary on the novel offer is a speech by Mr. Norman Angell, the apostle of Peace and reduced armaments. At the United Service Institution in mail week he said that "armies had just one use as between civilised states—to prevent their being used." This admission from such a Pacifist as Mr. Angell comes with no little point at a time when, it is certain, that the balance of European forces has been in no small part responsible for the keeping of peace during the last critical eighteen months. On the other hand, the sale of British battleships by auction which has just taken place provides an interesting train of argument on this subject of expenditure on armies and navies. Two battleships, the Royal Sovereign and Ramillies, which were in active commission for thirteen years, sold for £40,000 and £42,300 respectively, though they cost about £990,000 each to build. Naval defence seems an extravagant luxury at the price, though it should be added that economical science could effectively provide a reply to the charge of wastefulness.

AUSTRIA AND EMIGRATION.

THE Austro-Hungarian Government cannot be condemned for adopting strenuous measures to prevent the emigration of men liable for military service. When war is in the air on the continent many eligible men endeavour to get away, but though the borders are carefully patrolled, according to the Austrian Minister of Commerce, eighty thousand escaped by emigration in the past year. War clouds in the Balkans overshadowed Hungary and the Government, anxious to be prepared for all emergencies, forbade every male between sixteen and fifty-two, capable of bearing arms, to leave the country without a passport. If notwithstanding this prohibition eighty thousand men available for service were able to escape their responsibilities, it is easy to understand the resort to vigilance.

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

Out of the mass of comment and criticism, not always of the most judicious or of the fairest, on the question of the Cawnpore mosque settlement, the speech of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, at the meeting of Mahomedans to express thanks to the Viceroy, is worthy of note. He pointed out that they should best show their gratitude by deeds and not by words alone. They could show their desire to unite in loyalty to the Sovereign and in co-operation with constitutional authority by words uttered that day, but it must be by their future acts that the genuine nature of their declaration would be judged. These are words of weight and pointed meaning, and it is to be hoped that they will not be forgotten. The acceptance of such advice will count for much in the future.

The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in London in mail week from the Continent.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

IS IT PEACE?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Of all that has been and is being written about Mr. Churchill's speech at Dundee on Wednesday the most sensible thing is the remark of the *Westminster Gazette*:—"Everybody gets out of it what he wants to get." I had made the same comment to political friends before I saw the *Westminster* article; but I was told that I had misapprehended Mr. Churchill's utterances which were from first to last one consistent plea for a conference. Well, we shall see. In any case it would be a waste of time to discuss here exactly what the First Lord of the Admiralty did mean, as it will be almost impossible for Mr. Asquith when his turn comes to deal with the question on a public platform to avoid saying or indicating precisely how far the Government are prepared to go in the direction of conciliation. I may be wrong, but I do not believe that he absolute exclusion of North-East Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule was what Mr. Churchil had in his mind, though this is believed in some quarters. Assuming, a very large assumption, that the Government are in favour of such a solution and that the Nationalists acquiesce, another bold presumption, could the Unionists agree to such a settlement? I fancy that if they do we shall hear from many parts of Ireland outside the four, or is it five, North Eastern counties angry mutterings about betrayal etc. I wonder what Mr. Redmond and his supporters are thinking about Mr. Churchill's talk about a general election occurring before the new Parliament, and Government in Dublin actually got to work, or I rather do not wonder. I am sure that they must be very angry with him though they may think it politic to conceal their opinions, and perhaps though I hardly think it likely to agree to such an unheroic issue for the sake of a possibly larger gain. Sea voyages seem to agree with Mr. Churchill and he was in good form. One of his quips at the expense of his friend Mr. F. E. Smith will probably have been as much enjoyed by that gentleman as by others. "One Mr. Smith—the right honourable learned and gallopping Mr. Smith." Mr. Churchill also went for the *Daily Express* but more savagely, stigmatising it as "a sprightly newspaper which makes a living by taking up those things the *Daily Mail* will not touch." The *Daily Express* in reply is shocked that Mr. Churchill's speech did little credit to Churchill breeding or to the reputation of a still nascent statesmen." As for the *Daily Mail* it finds the speech "important" "wise and conciliatory" and "one of the most remarkable ever delivered by a political leader." How did Mr. Churchill manage to win the *Daily Mail* over to his side and this is not the first time he has been praised to the skies by the young lions of Carmelite Street. Possibly if there is a second edition of that curious production "Lord Loudon" we may learn how it was done. There are more things in the twentieth century politics than are dreamt in the philosophy of the man in the street.

MRS. CHURCHILL AND LIBERALISM.

The handsome and winning Mrs. Winston Churchill as well as her very astute husband has been speechifying in Dundee but her utterances have not had the advantage of the larger publicity of the London Press though they are fully reported in the faithful local papers. She seems to have told the Liberal ladies who held a reception in her honour and who overwhelmed her with compliments that, but for the fact of her marrying Mr. Churchill, she might have gone through life without knowing what it is to be a Liberal. This appears rather strange considering how many kinsmen and kinswomen she has, who belong to that political persuasion and who include Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, as hot politically as they make them, Lord Sheffield, better known by his former name the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who used to be considered a pretty advanced politician; his son the Hon. Arthur Stanley who has been a Liberal M. P. and has an excellent chance of being one again before very long, and Mr. St. George Lane Fox who has championed the Liberal cause in more than one Parliamentary fight, to say nothing of that peculiar specimen of a belted Earl, Lord John Russell's grandson whose Liberalism is not confined to authorized programmes but is in fact *sui generis*. These are all on her mother's side. So far as her husband's relatives are concerned do not the whole of the Guest family headed by the powerful Lady Wimborne at present profess and call themselves Liberals? I say "at present" because it is a wicked world and a world full of wicked people who in their wickedness believe that there is little or no disinterestedness among those who count in politics whatever side they support or by whichever side they are supported—often the same thing. Certainly we know from experience that even in these so-called democratic times the well-placed families who, more on account of their superior position than their superior brains, make so much out of politics in a variety of ways, think very little of changing sides if it suits them to do so. I do not say that the extravagantly rewarded family mentioned above joined the Liberal party for the sake of the loaves and fishes or rather the jobs and the ribbon; but their conversion occurred at a time very favourable to their own fortunes. If the Conservative leaders could brace themselves up to drop Tariff Reform as in their interests they perhaps would be well advised to do, a number of people now marching under the Liberal banner might avail themselves of that opportunity to return to the opposite camp; and if their doing so were to coincide with the beginning of another protracted spell of office for the Conservative Party, well it would be merely a piece of their customary good luck. The famous Berkshire Vicar has had a great many imitators.

"LABBY" AND "JIMMY."

The "Life of Henry Labouchere" by his nephew Mr. A. L. Thorold has appeared. A life of "Labby" must necessarily abound with stories, but unfortunately for his biographer the best of them are already familiar and some of them veritable Joe Millers. Nevertheless they are trotted out again in the long reviews which appear in the daily press. For example the *Times* unblushingly introduces its quotations with one of the best known of them all. I refer to the answer Labby gave to the intrusive stranger who mistook him for the son of his uncle Lord Taunton. This presumptious person meeting Labby in the lobby said:—"I have just heard your father make an admirable speech in the House of Lords." "The House of Lords!" replied Mr. Labouchere, "Well, I always have wondered where my father went to when he died." Another story of this noble uncle is not quite so well-known. When he was receiving his baptism of politics at Windsor, the first constituency he fought, Lord Taunton asked if he could help. "Really I think not" said the facetious nephew. "But I don't know. If you would put on your Peer's robes and walk arm in arm with me down the High Street of Windsor it might have a good effect." Some portion of the book at any rate are not stale such for instance as the two extremely interesting chapters leveled to his political correspondence in 1885-86—a period which may be said to be the commencement of a new era in politics. Lobby is presented to us doing his level best to prevent the Liberal party being as it subsequently was smashed by Mr. Gladstone's earthshaking conversion to Home Rule. In December 1886 before the Great secession Labouchere wrote to Mr. Chamberlain "So soon as the Irish question is over something might be done to separate the Whigs entirely from the Radicals—or at least something to cause the G.O.M to begin those ten years of probation which he requires before meeting his Maker."

Labby was not exactly a Gladstone worshipper inwardly at all events though he gave his revered leader the usual life service. Three months after making the above appeal Lobby assured Mr. Chamberlain that he might have "Elijah's mantle," a garment of which we heard a good deal at the time, if they could only come to some agreement as to "this damned Irish question." Another inducement held out was expulsion of the Whigs though he forgot to say whence the Liberals would get their Governors. "They might" Mr. Chamberlain's cynical correspondent went on to say, "have grandiose resolutions giving cows to agriculturists, and free breakfast tables to artisans. We should be against Tories, Whigs, and Lords. With you to the front we should win an election, or if not at once, later on. There never was such an opportunity to establish a Radical party, and to carry all before it. Is it worth while wrecking this beautiful future for the sake of some minor details about Irish Government? For my part I would coerce the Irish, grant them Home Rule, or do anything with them to make the Radical Programme possible. Ireland is but a pawn in the game." An interesting little sidelight this on party politics. Subsequently Labouchere wrote:—"If the G. O. M. loses his Bill, it will be from not having been able to be clear for five minutes in his seventy-five years." If he had said this on a public platform at a Liberal meeting he would have been torn to pieces. On Christmas Eve 1885 Lord Randolph Churchill in a letter to Mr. Labouchere said:—"I am engaged to be at Hatfield on the 4th. That compared morally with your proposed 'festin' will be as Heaven to Hell, but my sinful spirit will sigh regretfully after Hell."

Thereupon Labouchere wrote to Mr. Chamberlain:

"Churchill writes: I am engaged to be at Hatfield on the 4th. That, compared with the society of you and "Joe" ought to be as Heaven to Hell, but my sinful spirit sighs regretfully after Hell." Note the words Labouchere puts into Lord Randolph's mouth or rather his letter. The *Westminster Gazette* calls this diverting. Diverting possibly but also dishonest. One interesting thing mentioned by Mr. Thorold is new to me; at all events, if I heard it at the time I had forgotten it. It appears that after his disappointment at being excluded from the Cabinet of 1892 he asked for the post of Ambassador at Washington. Lord Rosebery who was then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs not unnaturally refused, and Mr. Thorold says the refusal was unqualified. Much as Labby disliked the G. O. M. he disliked Lord Rosebery more and according to all accounts there was no love lost between these two dissimilar men. If Mr. Thorold is right, the real impediment to Labouchere entering the '92 Ministry was not as he himself supposed, because of the strong line he had always taken against Royal Grants but owing to his connection with *Truth*. Those who heaped abuse on Mr. Chamberlain for leaving the Liberal Party and who attributed base motives to him may see reason to take a more charitable view of the facts after passing Mr. Thorold's Life of Labouchere. "From these pages" remarks the *Times* "one thing appears quite clearly, it is that before going into opposition Mr. Chamberlain made desperate efforts to square his views with those of Mr. Gladstone and to construct a measure which both could accept."

"Jimmy Glover and his Friends" which has also been given to the book-reading world makes one regret that the proprietor of *Truth* did not write a book entitled "Labby and his Friends." We might have had over again some of the choice bits we have all read in his paper but the source of supply was inexhaustible and the result would have been delightful for all except those scarified! "Jimmy Glover" in his way was and happily is almost as great a character in his sphere as Labby was in his. Most of Jimmy's stories are derived not from political but theatrical circles though I dare say it is as true of him as it is of most of his countrymen "Scratch an Irishman and you will find a Nationalist" though not necessarily one of the same type as Mr. Devlin. Some of the best of "Jimmy's" good things relate to the friends he has known in his capacity as the popular musical director at Drury Lane. One of these was the brilliant and estimable Dan Leno. Dan Leno was a lover of children and the little folks who appear in the pantomimes as fairies and what not were devoted to him. "Jimmy" writes: I remember once his dresser telling him that the Duchess of ——, having looked round the theatre and the stage would be like to be introduced to Mr. Leno. It was one of his days of jam and jocularity for the juveniles. 'Tell the Duchess of ——" he cried "that Mr. Leno is not on show like a beast at the Zoo. He is engaged in entertaining the children." And he banged the door.

I do not know what his views about the school of dancers founded by poor Miss Maud Allan, but he sticks up

(Continued on page 13.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRENT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

CHAPTER I.

"Logan, you can have your 'blue.'"

The captain of the Oxford Rugby Football Fifteen smiled pleasantly as he said the words which mean so much to an undergraduate of a University. Max Logan was immediately surrounded by friends who gave him hearty congratulations, but he tore himself away from them as soon as possible, and hastened back to his rooms to change.

His was a strong face, with firmly-moulded chin and mouth, and his height made him noticeable, for he was a couple of inches over six feet, and well proportioned.

"The guv'nor will be pleased. I'll wire him," he muttered, as he threw off his things. But a servant entered with an envelope in his hand.

"A telegram for you, sir."

The words swam before Logan's eyes as he read, for the news was entirely unexpected: "Come at once. Your father dangerously ill"; and appended was the name of the family solicitor, Charles Hamblin.

It was a couple of days since Max had heard from his father, and there had been no mention of indisposition. A few curt orders to the servant, and half an hour later he was seated in the London express. His lips were firmly pressed together and his face showed little sign of emotion, but within was a tumult, for an uncommon affection existed between Samuel Logan and his only son.

"Hamblin says 'dangerously ill'—and he is cautious in his words," Max muttered.

The name of Samuel Logan was well known in the City as a financier who deservedly had a clean reputation. From his office there had never been issued any shady prospectus, and he enjoyed the confidence of the public. He was generally regarded as a hard man, but just—only his son knew the gentler side of his character.

Max was received in their house in Park Lane by Mr. Hamblin.

"Well?" he asked, quietly.

"I'm afraid it is not well. You have arrived in time," the solicitor added significantly.

"He is dying?" Max asked, and his voice trembled.

"Yes, Mr. Max, and he wants to see you. I believe he has only been kept alive by strength of will. The doctor says that he has suffered some severe shock. I can make a guess what it was—but you had better go to him at once."

Max instinctively threw back his shoulders as he entered the simply-furnished room. It was characteristic of Samuel Logan that he should be lying on a small iron bedstead, for he had never made any display of his wealth.

"My boy, I'm so glad you've come. Sit down—closer; for I've a lot to say and I'm weak."

"Dad—I'm so sorry."

"I know that, Max, but it can't be helped. It is hard to die now—now that I am ruined."

"Ruined!" Max repeated in amazement.

"Yes. I've tried one fall too many with Ladram Hawke—and I've lost. Hamblin will give you details. If Hawke had shown the slightest mercy, I could have pulled through. But he had me under his heel and he crushed with all his strength."

"Don't worry about it, dad."

"But I have nothing to leave you. There will probably be debts."

"I am young and strong. I shall come out all right. Let's talk about something else."

"I was a fool not to let you go in for some profession."

"Look here, dad. You and I have been pals. You've given me a good time all my life. If I have to rough it now for a while I sha'n't grouse. I can think of nothing, except what life will be without you. I don't care a hang about the money," he cried, vehemently.

"You've been a good son. I should like to have lived and watched you. Now, Max, I want you to go and see Hawke, when I'm dead. He may be inclined to show you more consideration."

"I would rather not ask him," Max answered, quietly, but there was a light in his eyes that spoke of deep feeling suppressed.

"I want you to go to him. If he wishes he can save you a few thousands out of the wreck. Promise me to go."

"Very well, father."

And then they talked together, but gradually Samuel Logan's voice began to weaken. The doctor came in hurriedly and applied restoratives, but the end of his strength was reached.

"Give me your hand, Max. Always show a bold face to the world. Fight with all your strength, and—good-bye."

The last words were spoken spasmodically, and Max looked at the doctor with eyes of fear.

"He is dead," the latter said, reverently.

For a long time Max sat there, but at last he rose and gave a long look at his father.

"Ladram Hawke," he muttered.

The door was opened quietly and Mr. Hamblin appeared.

"Come away, Mr. Max."

The boy, whom the last few hours had made a man, followed the solicitor to the dining-room.

"You must eat," the latter said, with decision.

Max obeyed mechanically, but could only swallow a few mouthfuls, and then he rose from the table.

"Mr. Hamblin, please give me full details of my father's transactions with this man Hawke."

He listened attentively, and it was made clear to Max that his father had been ruined by deliberate swindling, but the swindling had been accomplished so skilfully that Ladram Hawke had not brought himself within reach of the law.

"He is the cleverest and most unscrupulous man in the City," the solicitor wound up.

A couple of days later Max followed his father to the grave—Mr. Hamblin and himself being the only mourners, and he returned alone to Park Lane, where, until late into the night, he sat deep in thought, making plans for the future.

Since his father's death he had gone into his affairs with the solicitor, and had shown an intelligence and grasp of so high an order that Mr. Hamblin had openly expressed his astonishment.

"You seem to know a great deal about financial matters," he had remarked.

"Although my father didn't want me to go into the City, I've made a study of finance. I thought it necessary, as some time or other I expected to succeed to great wealth."

It was curious that he was not troubled by the fact that he was now a poor man. It was the loss of his father that affected him so deeply, and he was convinced that Ladram Hawke was directly responsible for Mr. Logan's death.

And so when, the morning after the funeral, he presented himself at the office of the financial magnate there was hate in his heart and a mad longing for revenge. Nor did Hawke's appearance do anything to subdue that feeling. Although a Christian by religion the millionaire had distinct signs of a Jewish strain, the result probably of some ancestor of a Levantine origin. But his manner was suave and his voice carefully modulated.

"I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Logan."

Max did not answer except by a coldly critical examination of the man he now regarded as his enemy.

"I am here because I promised my father to come," he said, at last.

"I was sorry to hear of his death."

"I charge you with being my father's murderer! You deliberately ruined him."

Max's eyes were still fixed on the millionaire,

"If you talk like that I shall have to turn you out, Mr. Logan, you are very young, or you would see that it would be wiser to be friends. I can——"

"Friends? I do not choose my friends from your class," said max, contemptuously.

"May I ask why you have come?" Hawke said, with a smile.

"Mr. Hamblin tells me that if time is given for the realization of my father's estate all the debts will be paid, and there may be a surplus."

"So you have come to ask a favour? After the way you have spoken I don't know that I am inclined to show you any consideration."

"Wait till you are asked. I came because I promised to come. I spoke as I did so that you should decide to have your pound of flesh. I want nothing from you."

"Then you are different to most people, and very easily satisfied," said Hawke, dryly.

"But if I live I intend that you shall suffer as my father suffered. I know I have brains, and perhaps some day we shall meet on equal terms. When that time comes——"

"Pray don't be melodramatic, Mr. Logan. Perhaps a day or two of thought will cause you to speak differently. If you care to come back then I may be willing help you. If you want employment I dare say I can find you a place. I pay my men well, and——"

"I would rather starve than be your servant. When the accounts are adjusted, and if it is found that my father's estate is indebted to you, then I shall take the debt on my own shoulders and shall not rest until you are paid every penny."

"A modern Don Quixote, eh? The rough side of life will soon knock those ideas from your head. I'm afraid I can spare you no more time. Good morning, Mr. Logan. I shall be pleased to see you when you have come to your senses."

Max ignored the outstretched hand and left the office. He walked slowly along the Embankment, and when he reviewed his interview with Hawke it seemed as though he had done nothing but make futile threats. But the hate in his heart burnt even more fiercely. It was the first great passion of his life, and it moved him to the depths.

A couple of months later his financial position was ascertained. His father's estate had been valued at next to nothing, and finally there was a small debt of a few hundreds due to Ladram Hawke.

In the meantime Max had been seeking employment, but he quickly discovered that a public school and 'Varsity training were not great assets. But he never lost courage, and at last decided that he must begin at the bottom of the ladder. Finally he accepted a situation as clerk in a shipping firm whose head quarters were in Liverpool. After his first day's work he chanced to look at an evening paper, and read it an announcement that Ladram Hawke had decided to turn his attention to the shipping industry. And he wondered if Fate had had a hand in his decision.

CHAPTER II.

Twelve months had changed Max Logan, and for the better. He was seated in an office, and busily at work, when a telephone-bell rang and he took up the receiver. It was the managing director who spoke, and required his immediate presence. Logan was surprised, for he had been brought in contact very rarely with Mr. Layburn; but he was not nervous, for he was conscious of having done his work thoroughly well.

A shrewd pair of eyes regarded him as he stood by the desk of his employer.

"Let me see, you have been with me just a year," Mr. Layburn remarked, slowly.

"Yes, sir."

"You appear to take an interest in your work."

"I hope so, sir." Max answered, cheerfully.

"I have had my eye on you during the last three months—and I'm satisfied. Your salary has been a hundred a year. I think you are now worth two-fifty."

"Thank you, sir."

"Public school, eh?"

"Yes sir—Cheltenham,"

"Oxford or Cambridge?"

"Oxford."

"I've been looking for such a man as yourself, as a sort of understudy. A year or two of training and I think you will be quite competent. You can move your things into the small office next to mine."

Mr. Layburn gave a curt nod of dismissal and Max left the office, but not till he was outside did he allow his satisfaction to appear, and then only for an instant. This promotion meant a great deal to him, for it was with the utmost difficulty that he had succeeded in living on his small salary without running into debt. And now he would be able to afford a few of the small luxuries that he never admitted to himself to have missed. Besides, this was a great step on the ladder of promotion, and he was happier than he had been since before the date of his father's death. In spite of his bringing up, Max liked work, but he had by no means confined his attention to the shipping industry. For the time being he had given up sport entirely, and every evening had been given to study.

Providence had sent him an able instructor in Henry Alston, an old man whom he had met soon after starting work with the Layburn Shipping Company, and with whom he had lived during the last nine months.

It was with a feeling of relief that Max heard six o'clock strike and he left the office for Allston's house, which was in a suburb of Liverpool and quite four miles away, but max had never been tempted to travel by a tram-car for the walk each way kept him in condition.

The house was small and quite unpretentious; but the curtains were scrupulously clean. Max opened the door with a latch-key and went straight to the sitting-room, where an elderly man was reclining on a couch.

"How are you to night?" he asked, cheerfully.

"Not very well, my boy," Mr. Alston answered, with a smile.

"I'll get supper ready." Max said, and a quarter of an hour later they were both eating.

When Max's pipe was alight he proceeded to tell of his interview with Mr. Layburn, and Mr Alston listened with unconcealed delight.

"I knew you would get on," he said, huskily.

Their friendship had commenced in rather a dramatic meeting; for Max had rescued Mr Alston from a position of some danger, by dragging him bodily out of the way of a tram-car whose brakes had failed to act. A week later Mr. Alston had invited him to share the little house, but in spite of their friendship of nine months Max knew very little about him. Mr. Alston never discussed his affairs, and Max had no idea whether he was rich or poor. He only knew that his elderly friend used to visit the City two or three times a week, but had no notion where he went or what he did.

A few weeks before Mr. Alston had been stricken with paralysis, and the doctor gave no hope that he would ever be able to walk again—in fact, he had told Max that he did not think his patient would live very much longer.

"You might read me the shipping news—my eyes are not as strong as they were," Mr. Alston suggested diffidently, and Max at once took up the paper.

When he had finished, he smoked in silence for a while.

"We are about to see great things in the shipping world—you have heard of Ladram Hawke?" Mr. Alston said, suddenly.

"Yes," Max answered, quietly.

"He is engineering a big combine—but I don't think he'll succeed."

"Hawke doesn't generally fail."

"This time he's bitten off more than he can chew." Mr. Alston paused for a breath and looked fixedly at Max. "I'd gladly die for just one month of strength," he cried, vehemently.

"You don't appear to like the gentleman," Max remarked, with assumed indifference.

"I hate him."

"And so do I."

Again the two men looked at one another; and the old man scrutinized Max keenly.

"Will you tell me why?" Mr. Alston asked, quietly.

"I see no reason why I shouldn't," Max answered, and went on to describe the manner by which Hawke had brought about his father's ruin and death.

"So you are Samuel Logan's son," Mr. Alston remarked, reflectively when he had finished. "I might have guessed. I once knew and liked your father, My boy, I'm glad we met. I believe Fate brought us together. We must have a long talk in a day or two."

An hour later Max lifted him up and carried him to his bedroom, where he made him comfortable for the night.

"You're very good to a poor old man. I don't know what I should do without you," Mr. Alston said tremulously.

"You're the only friend I have in the world. By the by, I wonder if you could manage without me until Sunday night. I thought of going for a long tramp to-morrow, and staying the night at some village inn. I'll arrange with the charwoman to look after you."

"I can manage all right. The exercise will do you good."

The next day was Saturday, and Max found there was little to be done at the office for Mr. Layburn did not usually turn up on that day. But he occupied the time in arranging his new office and making everything ready for Monday morning.

It was after one o'clock when he left and he was standing on the pavement of Water Street wondering where he should go, when a large touring car pulled up close to him.

"Hallos Logan!"

A brown faced man of his own age smiled frankly at him.

"Parmeter, what are you doing here?"

"I might ask the same question. Come along to lunch."

A couple of days ago Max would have promptly refused the invitation, but his new position had altered things, and he got into the back of the car. There was no conversation until they were seated in the restaurant of the Adelphi Hotel.

"What's happened to you since you left, the 'Varsity?" Parmeter asked, bluntly.

They had been at the same college, and rather intimate, although Max would not admit him to his friendship.

"You heard about my father!"

"Yes, and I was very sorry. But that is no excuse for dropping your friends."

"Until yesterday I was a clerk at Layburn's."

"I know the old bird. He was a friend of my father's."

"Then you're the Parmeter of the Green Funnel Line?"

"Yes since the guv'nor died. The business bores me to death. I'm thinking of getting rid of the whole concern. I've quite enough money."

"You're selling to Ladram Hawke."

"How did you know? I thought it was a secret. Hawke's coming to my place to-night. By the by, stay the week end with me."

"I'd like to—but——"

"I won't take a refusal. I don't intend to lose sight of you."

"My evening kit is rather rusty."

"Nonsense, I can fix you up with all you want. We will go straight out after lunch."

Max thought for a moment. The social part of it did not attract him in the least, but to meet Hawke was quite another matter

"Yes, I'll come," he said, at last.

"Good. We'll have a round golf, I can fix you up with clubs."

"I'm out of practice."

"Then we shall have a good match."

It was a drive of some fifteen miles to Parmeter's house, and Max enjoyed it thoroughly, for it was very pleasant to be in touch once more with the old life. As they approached Cheston Court two girls were standing in the doorway and each carried golf clubs.

"Hallo, Jack! Can we have a foursome?" one of the girls called to Parmeter, when they pulled up.

Parmeter made a hurried introduction, from which Max gathered that the speaker was his sister—the name of the other one he did not catch, Clubs were selected, and they drove off to the gold links.

"I'll play with you Jack, then you can give me some hints." Ethel Parmeter said when they were ready to begin, and Max for the first time had a good look at his partner.

Yes, she was very beautiful—and it was a long time since he had mixed with a girl of his own class, but Max was not in the least degree susceptible, and he confined their talk to the game. But every now and then he noticed that she was regarding him curiously.

"I've never played in England before I learnt my golf on the continent," she remarked.

"You play very well, he rejoined politely.

It was a strenuous game, and not until the last hole was reached was the match decided by Max holding out a long putt. Then they strolled to the Club house and ordered tea, which was served on the veranda.

"Mr. Parmeter, we forgot to tell you that father wired that he could not get down till to-morow," Max's partner said suddenly.

"I'm sorry," Parmeter said, with a smile.

"I did not catch your name when we were introduced," Max broke in quickly.

"Aileen Hawke," she answered shyly.

"The daughter of Ladram Hawke?"

"Yes. Do you know father?"

"I do." Max replied, and his eyes hardened as they rested on the fair face of the girl

CHAPTER III.

Parmeter's mother had wished Max good night and had gone upstairs with her daughter and Aileen Hawke, leaving the two men together in the smoking-room.

"Logan, I'd no idea you were a lady's man," Parmeter remarked, with a grin.

"I'm not," Max answered, shortly.

"You seem to have been making the running pretty strongly. Miss Hawke is her father's only child," Parmeter added, significantly.

Max's face flushed a little; but he did not speak, for, as a matter of fact, the accusation was just, and his attentions had not been unwelcome to the young girl.

"I must leave in the morning. I shall walk back to Liverpool, and I want to get home before five o'clock," he said, after a pause.

"Listen to me, Logan. You've told me a bit about yourself, and you must be good at your work or old Layburn wouldn't have made you his secretary. Well, what's good enough for him is good enough for me. I want someone I can trust at the office. Would you like the billet?"

"I thought you were selling the whole concern to Hawke."

"Nothing is settled. I only thought of doing so to save myself trouble. What do you say?"

"You are very kind. May I have a day or two to think it over?"

"What's the use of delay? Are you afraid of the responsibility"

"No," Max answered, promptly.

"Well, meet me at our offices at midday on Monday. We can then discuss it."

"I'm not free till one o'clock. I'll come then, if you like."

"Well, that's settled. Will you have another whisky and soda?"

"No, thanks. I limit myself to two a day."

"Upon my word, I'm uncommonly glad to see you again. At the 'Varsity I always liked you, but you were so infernally staud-offish,"

Max only smiled at this remark, and lapsed into silence. The offer that had just been made to him was an extremely generous one, but he was not yet sure if it would be wise to accept it. First he must find out Hawk's exact position, and must have as strong a hand as possible before coming into conflict with the millionaire.

"By the by, I shall be glad if you won't mention my name to Hawke until after we've had our little talk,"

"Just as you like. Between ourselves. I'm not very fond of him. He's far too suave and oily for my taste. How on earth does he come to be the father of that sweet girl?"

"I think I'll turn in, old chap. I'm rather tired," Logan said, abruptly.

It was a long time before Max fell asleep, for his mind was occupied with Parmeter's offer. However, he was awake at day light, and half an hour later was out in the open air. He tramped to the lake, and to his surprise saw that he was not the first visitor.

"Good morning!" Aileen Hawke greeted him shyly.

"Isn't it ripping? I wish I could live in the country always," he answered

They talked together for a while, and Max gathered that she had spent the last few years in a fashionable convent near to Paris.

"My father did not wish me to come home for the holidays, and now he is almost a stranger to me," she remarked, with a sigh.

Max listened attentively, and then he proceeded to carry out the plan which he had formed. His was a personality that appealed to women, and he did his utmost to attract her to him. Aileen was young and ignorant of the world—her eyes sparkled with excitement as he talked to her persuasively. His eyes spoke admiration, and her cheeks became flushed. And all the time Max was conscious of a feeling of shame, but he did not waver in his purpose.

When they returned to the house for breakfast it seemed to Aileen as though she had known Max for years, and she did not attempt to hide her disappointment when he informed her that he would be leaving in a few hours.

"Perhaps I shall see you again—some time," she suggested, shyly.

"I hope so, sincerely," he awnswered with conviction.

When breakfast was over, Max and Parmeter went to the smoking-room and lighted their pipes.

"I have decided to accept your offer, if you will give me a free hand," the former announced.

"I'm so glad," Parmeter said, heartily and held out his hand, which Max grasped.

"You will allow me to deal with Hawke?"

"Yes; I won't talk business with him to-day."

"Good. Then I'll see Mr. Layburn early in the morning, and as soon a I can get away I'll come round to your offices."

Soon afterwards Max left and walked back to Liverpool. He arrived home in the afternoon, and Mr. Alston was unfeignedly glad to see him.

"I'm not feeling so well to-day. I'm glad you're back, my boy. Have you had a good time?"

"Excellent," Max answered, and told him of Parmeter's offer,

Mr. Alston became very excited, and endeavoured to raise himself from the couch.

"Can I do anything for you?"

"Pass me that dispatch case."

Max watched him curiously, as he took out some papers, which he read with close attention.

"No, I won't show you them yet. The knowledge may hamper you, I went you to play your game in your own way. Later on I may be able to help," Mr. Alston said, grimly.

Punctually at nine o'clock the following morning Max was in his office awaiting Mr. Layburn's arrival, but it was half an hour before he was summoned.

"Ready for work, eh?"

"I hope you won't think me ungrateful, sir, but Mr. Parmeter has offered me the managership of the Green Funnel Line," Max said, quietly.

"God bless my soul!" Mr. Layburn ejaculated.

"I'm anxious to study your convenience in every possible way, but—"

"Parmeter wants you at once—is that it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I certainly sha'n't keep you. I won't say I'm not sorry you're going, In fact, I'm very disappointed—but what is my loss is Parmeter's gain."

"You are very kind, sir. I shall always be grateful."

"Perhaps you and Parmeter will lunch with me. I rather wanted to see him, as there's a question of a big shipping combine in which we are both interested."

"Ladram Hawke?"

"You seem well informed," Mr. Layburn cried, in surprise "but you're right. He seems inclined to offer rather an extravagant price, which I could hardly refuse. Unfortunately, we have already granted a three months' option to someone else, but there are only a few weeks more to run However, we can discuss that later. Good-bye and good luck."

Soon afterwards Max went to the offices of the Green Funnel Line; but had to wait some time till Parmeter arrived. The latter greeted him effusively, and took him straight to the private office.

"Where's Hawke?" Max asked, quickly

"He's making a call on Layburn, but will be here shortly. By the by there's one point I want to look up. I'll be back soon."

But it was a quarter of an hour before he returned, and with him was Ladram Hawke.

"Mr. Hawke, let me introduce Mr. Max Logan," said Parmeter.

The two men bowed and looked at one another in silence.

What is Logan doing here the millionaire asked, at last.

"He has joined me in business. In fact, it would be better if you laid your offer before him. I've looked up the matter upon which I was doubtful. It appears we did give a three months' option, which has nearly expired. So I'm afraid nothing can be done at present," Parmeter said, apologetically.

"Layburn has done a similar thing. I suppose it's the same man who has the option."

"Our man is Henry Alston." Parmeter said, after referring to some papers.

"Just as I thought. I guess I can deal with him at once. I'm in a hurry to get the thing through. What's Alston's address?" Hawke asked abruptly.

"I'll take you to him," Max answered, quietly. Again the two men looked at one another, and now there was unconcealed enmity in their eyes.

(To be Continued.)

CRITICISING BEAUTY.

WOMEN GENERALLY TOO ANALYTIC.

London's winter season is well provided with intellectual amusements, and when it commenced with two lectures, one at the British Museum and one at the Victoria and Albert Museum, it was evident that many people intended to take part in them. The lecturers were Mr. Kanies Smith and Mr. Banister Fletcher, who each have their followers and their particular styles. The former flashes little anecdotes of humour through his discourse, using them to separate the subtle subjects he deals with. Mr. Banister Fletcher is equable in manner, leading his students through a wealth of information with a steady progress of interest. Both fill the amphitheatres of the museums with an intelligent crowd of smart, well-dressed London women, who often prefer their lectures to a call or to a Bunnyhug tea. And the students for whom the lecturers primarily cater generally pass their examinations with credit.

Beauty was Mr. Kanies Smith's subject, and he is wisely going to pursue it over a course of twenty-four lectures, and he does "not promise to unveil it entirely at the end." However, yesterday he gave his audience many ideas which they are applying already. "In criticising beauty and beautiful things," he said, "women are generally too analytic. They take away the simplicity of one's first impression when they pull one's idol to pieces, saying: 'How can you think her beautiful? Look at her chin.' That is a wrong standard," said the lecturer, "or a wrong method. I do not want to look at a beautiful woman's chin separately. It is the tout ensemble of the face, the beauty in it, and not necessarily in each of its parts that I am admiring." Or, again, Mr. Kanies Smith warned his auditors not to think a picture or a work of art beautiful because they like the object it represents. "Do not say that you admire a Turner picture of the Wye, say, because you spent such a happy holiday or honeymoon there. You may have fallen in love with its scene simply by association and not because it has any real beauty in it." But the lecturer was also careful to show that things sometimes thought to be ugly are really only abnormal, and may have true beauty in them. "A Gargoyle's face of a man may be such a face as we sincerely hope never to see on any human being, but there may be a beauty in its humour all the same. In its place and purpose it may be quite admirable."

REALISING IMMORTALITY.

Mr. Banister Fletcher was equally happy in dealing with ancient architecture in the first lecture of his course. "The art of architecture was for a long time neglected from the point of view of instruction," he said. "But public interest in it has recently grown keen. I attribute this change to the photographer, who, by making permanent our impressions of architecture, has made us desire to hear more about its history. And it is extremely important, and quite easy to learn. It is important, for example, to the novelist, who is so real an educational factor in our time, because, if he puts his characters into houses that would not stand or describes Georgian houses wrongly he will offend his public, though they may not know where the mistake lies. It is important, too, to the man in the street, because every street is a free public gallery which one can stroll down and study, getting great pleasure from the subtle differences of style one sees."

The lecturers threw many slides on their screens to illustrate their theses, and Mr. Banister Fletcher, opening his study of ancient architecture with the Pyramids, pointed out that they represented the Egyptian attempt to realise immortality. "The preservation of the mummy under eternal piles of masonry was as far as they reached towards the belief in immortality and towards the understanding of it." Both lecturers were much applauded by those for whom they had provided such intellectual stimulus.

THE CAMEL.

A NATURAL HISTORY STUDY.

The Camel in the subject chosen by the Zoological expert in the "Times" for an amusing and illuminating paper. In contemplating that unamiable beast, he confines himself practically to his outward appearance and to various popular errors connected with him. His characters, we should think, would furnish matter for another dark tale. It is a shock to be told that the dromedary and the camel are one and the same individual, owning but one hump on its elevated back and that the camel with two humps and an apparently comfortable valley between is but a different species, or at most a Bactrian cousin. It comes from Asia as the name implies. The common camel of our early traditions does not wear so much of its famous hair as the Bactrian variety, having little use for wraps in the hot desert to which it really belongs. But the double humped one, wandering as it must in the higher ranges of Asia, wants thick clothing, and this it carefully provides. The American continent is not without some "Uameleous" animals, for science has decided that the vicuna, the alpaca, the guanaco and the llama are all varities of the camel, though they differ much in appearance from the African or Asiatic type. We are told also that the llama is believed to be the very earliest representative of the camel family, and yet his manners are most objectionable. This is the more surprising, for his appearance suggests great gentleness, but he has the reprehensible habit of spitting, when vexed we suppose, or for pastime, with "volubility and accuracy."

As to how the alteration in the modern branches of the llama's family tree came about we have to accept the word of science on that as on many other obscure matters. Bit by bit, it seems various addenda have grown on the primal frame work "each, as it were, a patented device adopted to the creature's mode of life." He modified his feet we suppose till they became the wide, two-toed things that tread the hot dry sand he is condemned to traverse; callosities developed on breast and knees on which he rests when kneeling, curious joints folds his legs up like two-foot rules, and his abnormally long hind legs lever him up out of the yielding sand as he goes along. His ugly teeth are adapted to cropping the miserable herbage on which he satisfies his hunger. His internal water-cells, holding about a gallon and a half of water, enable the animal to hold out for days while there is nothing to drink. The hump, they say, is a reservoir which, when food is scanty, responds to the demand of the camel's frame. A camel's idea of good food perhaps no one can tell, but he has been fed on charcoal and lived, just perhaps as Upton Sinclair kept going, and even in the rude health, during a starvation period of twelve days. It must be a libel to say that a camel could live luxuriously on the shavings from a carpenter's shop, may it not be that he exercises his digestion on them while waiting for a better dish? The travellers' tales about being saved from death by thirst by tapping the camel's water cells may be true, but the draught must have been preternaturally nasty, and furiously unwholesome. Many who have examined this water reserve agree that it is a most uninviting concoction. When the camel comes to a drinking-place he fills those cells; according to some observers, he can swallow 20 gallons at a sitting.

He is said to like date juice and to be ready to put away copious draughts of it. The "Times" writer ingeniously suggests that, the juice fermenting in due course, this staid and decorous animal can indulge in secret tippling as long as there is any in his cells, and such conduct, in a good Moslem like the camel, strikes him as shameful. The watering of a camel train is a serious tax on the time of a caravan, for having been for seven or eight days without a drop they take all they can get then. What time Rebekah spent in watering Abraham's ten camels, the "Times" writer hardly likes, to compute, for if she drew with her pitcher as is certainly recorded, all the water wanted by these ten thirsty beasts, it was a Herculean labour for a solitary maiden. What Abraham's servant should "wonder" at it, was a foregone conclusion. With regard to the length of time a camel can manage without drinking, "H. A. M." who has owned several, writes to the "Times" to say that the great herds of the nomad Arabs, though they are watered every four to six days during the hot weather before the rains, and during the rains can drink when they like; yet when they are moved to the "utterly waterless wastes" where the "gizzu" or winter grass appears, and where it is intensely cold, they do not get one drop to drink while they remain there from the beginning or middle of November to the early part of February. Yet when these camels and sheep return to the south they look fatter than the animals that have remained south, and had their drink regularly. It must be a case of nature adapting them to their environment, or that there is something in the winter grass of the cold uplands that quenches thirst. Or else it is a superhuman effort of patience on the part of the camel. But this, in spite of his haughty air of superior virtue—or vice—, we cannot credit him with. He just does without water and lives on obstinately until better days dawn and the drinks come round.

A LITTLE COMEDY.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY C. M. FRERE.

Half-Past five on a December evening. I ask you to imagine, not holly-berries and carol-singers, but a party of tired sportsmen finding their way gradually, one by one, from the departed comforts of the tea-table to the prospective joys of smoking-room arm-chairs; and, presently, their hostess, Lady Hardisley, alone with her friend Miss Brent.

Both were silent, for in the mind of each there raged a problem clamouring to be answered. And both problems, curiously enough, concerned Gerald Wreighton, the guest who would complete the party, and who was due to arrive by the six-eleven train.

Eventually it was Lady Hardisley who spoke first. Her problem, perhaps, required less careful consideration, for she was wondering merely if she could go upstairs to nurse a splitting headache instead of giving Wreighton his tea; whereas Miss Brent was wondering how, when he arrived, she could tell him that she wanted to marry him.

Lady Hardisley got up from her place behind the tea-table and looked at Audrey apologetically.

"Immediate aspirin is my only hope," she said. "It will be very rude, for, of course, Charlie is immoveably asleep. But Mr. Wreighton is an old friend of yours, and you are such a clever, capable, charming creature; it isn't like leaving a shy, unsophisticated girl to entertain a total stranger, is it?"

Miss Brent laughed.

"Do go," she said. "I will make beautiful excuses for you."

So Lady Hardisley, easily persuaded, calmed her punctilious scruples, appointed her deputy, and retired.

Audrey Brent, left to herself, sat still and watched the fire. Watched the little flames flicker and die away, and then come curling back over the rounded boles of the massive logs; watched the bark burn to a white ash, and then drop off, so silently, into the glowing hearth below; watched a tiny tongue of flame change from blue to violet and back again to blue; listened to the half-subdued hiss and crackle of it all with a curious feeling of numbness.

When one has waited for something weeks and months, and even years, there comes always, I think, this sense of unreality when the waiting is all but over. One cannot believe that still there are not other weeks and months stretching out ahead.

She sat with her hands clasped tightly together in her lap—so tightly that the knuckles showed white—and tried with all her might not to feel so ridiculously nervous. Afraid to meet Gerald? Gerald, whom she had known intimately all her life! It was nonsensical.

"I'm a perfect fool," she told herself with candour.

But between the Gerald of two years ago and the Gerald of to-day there was fixed that great gulf which separated the dear-friend-who-is-almost-a-brother from the One-Man-in-the-World.

She had spent those two years in travelling with her invalid father; Gerald had spent them working hard at home, with the result that he was now looked upon as one of the coming men in his profession. She gathered so much from Lady Hardisley.

In her second season he had asked her to marry him. She liked him, but—well, she didn't want to marry anybody for a while. Besides, he danced so badly.

Gerald took dancing lessons and tried again; but even so, Audrey could think of certainly four people whom she preferred to him, and, under the circumstances, perhaps—well, yes, he saw her point but he was sorry. So was she—very sorry; but there it remained.

In another couple of years they continued the discussion. Audrey said—how well she remembered it:

'Gerald, dear, I wish you would give up a king me. I like you enormously, but if I'm always expecting you to start off proposing again I'm afraid I shall begin to find you a bore. I would hate that to happen. Let's make a bargain, shall we? If you'll stop bothering, I'll promise to let you know directly I feel the slightest symptom of changing my mind. There!'

The compact was adopted. Gerald kept his half loyally, and Audrey would have kept hers just as loyally had occasion offered; but not the minutest symptom manifested itself. So time went on. Then her father was ordered a voyage, and Gerald—always a valued and devoted friend, you understand—came to see them off. He brought her flowers and picture papers, and she said good-bye to him with a regret so genuine that she found herself a little startled by it. Why? It afforded her food for much speculation and reflection during the next few days. Gerald was seldom out of her thoughts, and by degrees she got into the habit of wondering what he would think or say concerning every new thing she met with in her travels. Perpetually she found herself mentally comparing him to every man she met, and not to the strangers' advantage.

She was glad, in a way, to be so far from him; it gave her time and space in which to think things over. They did not return to England for a couple of years, but in these years she learnt the truth beyond any shadow of doubt.

She had not known when she accepted the Hardisley's invitation that he was also to be of the party; but she had known well enough that somewhere, some time, she was bound to meet him soon after her return, and that when they met she would have to keep her share of the bargain.

She would find it difficult, she told herself as she waited there for his arrival. Yet fate and their hostess's headache seemed in a conspiracy to make her way plain for her. The very smoothness of it frightened her.

Fundamentally, of course, it was quite a simple thing she had to do. Merely to own that she had changed her mind. And people are changing their minds all the world over a hundred times a day. But oh! how she wished that the bargain had never been suggested. She had thought herself so very secure.

She was normally of an essentially equable temperament, but this waiting was getting on her nerves.

"Lots of people have had to do it in far worse situations," she told herself desperately. "Queen Victoria did it, and Miles Standish's Priscilla did it, in a way, to her John. It can't be such a terribly unwomanly thing, really."

She got up and went over to the window; but the night was dark and she could see nothing. Then the sound of footsteps set her off trembling in a manner which was wholly absurd.

It was, however, only a footman coming to make up the fire. Audrey watched him, wished that he would leave it alone, but supposed she had better not interfere.

The glowing castles were shattered, but she came back and stood gazing down at where they had been.

She was a beautiful woman, and always she looked her best in those fireside, firelit hours which are above all others so essentially the hours of woman's sovereignty. To-night the sombreness of the tea-gown which she wore—it was something soft and bronze, with lace about it—seemed to accentuate the exquisite fairness of her skin and the rich shining bronze of her hair. Perhaps she knew this, for she found herself feeling glad that it was now and thus that she was to meet Wreighton again.

He came at last, and she rose to greet him, the personification of all that was charming and self-possessed and suitable to a deputy-hostess.

The butler retired in quest of fresh tea, and Wreighton stood by the fire, which now blazed merrily, warming his hands. Audrey sat in her old chair on the opposite side of the hearth.

"Yes," she said, "the men were walking partridges to-day, and they are all in the smoking-room, I believe, sleeping it off. Sir Charles meant to be here to welcome you, but Lady Hardisley said she knew quite well that he would never manage to wake."

He laughed, and oh! how well she remembered the way in which his laugh always wrinkled up his nose. His laugh, his voice, all his little tricks and mannerisms—how dear they were to her!

She laughed, too, from sheer happiness.

'Oh, Gerald, I have been away a long time! Do you know I had almost forgotten how you wrinkle your nose, until I saw you do it just then,"

He wrinkled it again.

"You've been away much too long," he said.

She got up quickly as the butler returned, and went to the tea-table.

She was not nervous now; the reality of his presence and the memories of their old intimacy made nervousness unthinkable. Alone, she had been inclined, perhaps, to lose the remembrance of the perfect comrade in the dream of the lover to be, but now that he was with her the spell of their comradeship reasserted itself.

Half an hour ago she had been, emotionally, far above the thought of wrinkling noses. Now the little familiar, human touch of it seemed to bring her to a more comfortable wholesome level.

"I believe I was growing morbid,' she said aloud.

"Morbid? You?" said Wreighton "I won't believe it.

She gave him his cup.

"Remember you haven't seen me for an age. One may pick up all kinds of bad habits in two years."

He answered thoughtfully:

"Two years! Yes, they give scope for a good deal, don't they? But you're just the same, Audrey."

"Am I? I wonder. I suppose we're all of us growing up by degrees," she said; "only it happens so gradually that we ourselves hardly notice it—spiritually, you know, I mean, as well as physically."

He looked up quickly.

"So you've found that out too?"

"Isn't it a generally accepted truism?" she smiled.

"Very likely; but doesn't everybody think any truism is brand new when he first finds that he can apply it to his own personal experience? . . . Do you know, Audrey, I've got such a lot to tell you. I've wanted you horribly to talk to just lately."

She glowed.

"Oh, Gerald, really—honestly?"

"You, of all the world," he answered. "You always understand."

"O great incomprehensible!" she mocked.

He laughed.

"Am I a prig? But you know what I mean. I've always let off steam to you as long as I can remember."

She looked at him with her eyes dancing.

"Gerald, dear, would you like a little surprise."

Her heart was singing: "He needs me, he needs me, he has missed me, he loves me!" She ached for his loneliness she yearned over him with a tenderness which was almost maternal; but for all the intensity of her passion she spoke lightly and gave a little laugh.

The thing to be done at all must be done like this. There must be no stammering, no cheap sentimentality, nor hint of the theatrical. That would vulgarise it. This love was such a delicate, exquisite thing that it must be hedged rounded and safeguarded from too sudden exposure by a veil of airiness a thin disguise of of flippancy. Later—it might be different. Now, she must skim lightly over dangerous ice, for fear of finding herself floundering clumsily in the depths. Above all, she must avoid self-consciousness. One touch of self-consciousness might set her floundering, and render the situation impossible. She knew all this, although she was scarcely aware of knowing it. She seemed, in a way, to be apart from the ordinary sensations of Audrey Brent, and to have become a glorified creature, treading on air, who would speak what she had to speak in words of divine inspiration.

She said to herself whimsically: "I am not Me at all, I'm acting—somebody else's part. I hope I shall do it nicely. 'A charming little comedy delightfully played by Miss Audrey Brent.' That is it."

Then she felt a wonderful, quivering thrill of half-frightened ecstasy to think what a very charming, marvellous, enthralling, and wholly adorable little comedy it was in reality. And all the while she was watching for Gerald's nose to wrinkle again when he smiled.

"A surprise?" he said. "Depends on . . ." Then he stopped as he met her laughing eyes. "Audrey, what is the matter with you? You look like some fairy of perversity brimming over with wicked, tantalising little devilries for the exasperation of mankind."

To himself he thought her extraordinarily beautiful to-night, like a gracious goddess in a mood of sweet human waywardness.

"Suppose I were the 'Imp Perversity itself, what would you think of me?" she asked.

"Just what I think of you now."

"And what is that?"

"Oh, Audrey! Fishing! For shame!"

"Some more tea, then?" she said demurely. ". . . Gerald . . . I'm not perverse as a rule, am I?"

"You are a model of all that is——"

"Oh, sh, I don't want that kind of answer."

"You don't know what I was going to say."

"I can guess," she flashed. "No, it isn't vanity. You might have been going to say, 'a model of all that is steadfast, and dull, and monotonous."

So they sparred and riposted, like schoolboy and schoolgirl grown up, with never a care in the world; yet her heart was beating wildly to think of the look which would come to his eyes when the sparring and teasing was over. She dallied with the anticipation, like a child tantalising itself with a sugar plum; but an end had to come to the dallying, and it was he who brought the end.

"You asked me a little while ago if I wanted a surprise" he reminded her. "Well, I'm all for the unexpected. But we never got any further."

Audrey was standing now by the fireplace with one arm, bare to the elbow, resting on the mantelpiece, and one foot stretched out towards the crackling blaze. The firelight threw dancing flickering shadows round her, and her face was in shadow when she turned and looked at him as he sat there, smoking a cigarette, and balancing himself on the arm of his chair.

"Well" he said expectantly.

"Perhaps you won't like it——"

"I'll let you know about that when I hear what it is."

"You said, a little while ago, that you had lots to tell me."

"Aren't we wandering from the point again?"

"Not at all. I'm leading up to a dramatic denouncement. I've got things to tell, too."

Her eyes were twinkling mischievously, and the subconscious Audrey Brent looking on, thought how extraordinarily funny it was that she should really, actually be talking like this, and, what is more, making her words into ordinary logical sentences.

"Once upon a time, Gerald"——it was coming now—'once upon a time two people made a bargain. Do you remember? You and I made it. You would give up asking—something, if I would promise——Well, I don't often change my mind, but suppose—Gerald, suppose I told you I had changed it now. Would that——"

She stopped abruptly. She had known that the teasing quizzical expression would go; but as she spoke there came a look to his face which turned her heart cold. It was gone in a moment, but in that moment she knew that she had come to him too late—that now he didn't love her, didn't need her in any way, but a friend's way and her woman's intuition knew in a flash the reason.

We may live through emotional aeons in half a minute of time. So much is very sure. Audrey felt herself, in that pause, growing into an old, old woman and then going back and living through all the years again, slowly, slowly, from the beginning of their acquaintance.

She knew with a sudden sickening certainly that something had dealt her a wound which, when the first dull numbness had worn off, would ache through all the years that were coming. Yet the pause was in reality the merest hesitation. Through the numbness there sprang alert the primitive instinct of defensive pride to hide the wound at all costs. In that moment she knew unerringly what she would have to do.

Act in earnest this time! Pretend as though life depended on it. It didn't matter what he thought of her, it didn't matter if she had to tell a dozen lies one after the other—nothing mattered if only she could prevent him from guessing at the truth. She could bear anything else, her pride cried piteously. He might think her what he liked—vulgar, heartless, crude—so long as he did not see this poor little cherished thing which was dead before it was fully come to life. So she summoned all her forces to the battle of its defence.

She knew what she must do; but how was she to do it, how carry it through? She had her own part to play now, and she must play it convincingly. Desperately she prayed for strength and courage and with a supreme effort of will rose triumphantly above herself.

Now indeed she seemed to act and speak as if by inspiration. She blessed the merciful numbness which enabled her still to smile. Wreighton, his face averted, heard a little mocking laugh.

"Gerald, forgive me—It was too bad, wasn't it? A horrid, mean trick, I am so sorry."

He got up, puzzled, and came towards her.

"What do you mean?" he asked in a voice gone curiously husky.

She shook a reproving finger at him.

"Now, don't pretend! You know quite well. On the whole, though, you bore it quite creditably, Gerald, I'll give you a first-class medal for self-control. And now I must hear all about her, naustn't I?"

For a moment there was silence—and she was horribly afraid. Then he said slowly:

"Audrey, you're a witch, I believe"; and she made a little face at him, crying:

'Of course I am! Have you only just discoverd it?" but went away from him quickly, for she found quite suddenly that she could not meet his eyes.

(Little comedies have a way of turning into little tragedies sometimes.)

But the battle was not yet over; indeed, it was barely begun. She turned and faced him.

"Gerald, you're very glum. Do you hate me? Have I fallen in your estimation? I'm a wee bit ashamed of myself, but do forgive me! A witch's peccadilloes are always forgiven her nowadays. And it was such a temptation to play that trick on you. I guessed you wouldn't have forgotten that silly old bargain of ours, and . . . well, I just couldn't resist it. . . . Now, "don't" stay on your high horse any longer. . . . I want you to tell me everything about her. . . . Can't you guess how inquisitive I am? I'm sure I'm going to like her. . . . Gerald, *do* say something! You know in another minute I shall begin to think you really and truly imagined I was proposing to you just now. And if so, your attitude isn't a very complimentary one, my dear. I'm feeling hurts." She drooped the corners of her mouth, and took on a tone of mock dejection how she never knew, but it succeeded.

He came to her and took her hands in his.

"Will you wish us luck?" he said, and she marvelled at the tenderness in his voice. "She's awfully anxious to meet you, Audrey.

But how on earth you knew is more than I can fathom."

"Ah!" said Audrey, "I told you I was a witch!" And she left her hands for a moment in his to be in character with her role of friendly, sympathetic affection. "My very best wishes for your happiness," she said, and this time she met his eyes unflinchingly.

And had his perceptions been of the accutest I think she would have deceived him.

So let us ring down the curtain on her little comedy, leaving her with her flag still flying, and the wild, exultant consciousness of a gallant part well played.

(But behind the scenes on the stage of life our plays go on and on).

"LADY LOGIN.

I AM A GRANDMOTHER!"

Some good stories told by Lady Login are related by a relative in the "Cornhill Magazine."

"'I had been to Windsor, had just had my audience, and was being conducted back to my carriage, when, in passing through a long gallery, suddenly there came a whisper of: "The Queen! The Queen" and a rush of hurrying feet was heard! Our guide motioned us to stand aside, and at the same moment a door was flung wide, and this time the cry came in stentorian tones, and the Lord Chamberlain appeared, litterally running backwards, ceremoniously ushering Her Majesty in the direction of the Prince's apartments, for, so eager were her movements, and so joyous her expression, that she appeared almost to fly!

THE EMPEROR'S GRANDMOTHER.

"Catching sight of me standing there, as she came up the long room, she waved a telegraph-form that she held in her hand—an ominous missive, usually, in those days—exclaiming triumphantly: "Lady Login, I am a grandmother!!"

"It was thus she announced to me herself the birth of the present Emperor William II."

"On one occasion, when a painter was engaged in painting the Maharajah Duleep Singh, from whom the famous Koh-i-noor diamond was obtained, Her Majesty took the opportunity to speak to Lady Login aside on the subject of the Koh-i-noor, which had only recently been returned to her out of the hands of the Amsterdam diamond-cutters, and, of course, was greatly changed in size, shape, and lustre.

"'Tell me, Lady Login, does the Maharajah ever mention the Koh-i-noor? Does he seem to regret it, and would he like to see it again? Find out for me before the next sitting, and mind you let me know exactly what he says!'

"Little did Her Majesty guess the perturbation into which her command threw a loyal subject. There was no other subject that so filled the thoughts and conversation of the Maharajah, his relatives and dependents! For the confiscation of the jewel, which to the Oriental is the symbol of the sovereignty of India, rankled in his mind even more than the loss of his kingdom.

"One day Lady Login remarked, as casually as she could, 'Would he have any curiosity to see it now in its new form?' 'Yes, indeed I would!' he affirmed emphatically; 'I would give a good deal to hold it again in my own hand!' This reply, knowing how keen were his feelings on the matter, startled me considerably, and it was in much trepidation that I asked his reason for this great desire on his part. 'Why?' was his answer. 'Why, because I was but a child, an infant, when forced to surrender it by treaty; but now that I am a man, I should like to have it in my power to place it myself in her hand!'

"The Queen seemed as pleased as I had been at Duleep Singh's response to my question, and, signalling to the Prince Consort, who was engaged in conversation with the painter at the other end of the room, they held a hurried consultation in whispers, despatching one of the gentlemen-in-waiting with a message.

"Then the beefeaters from the Tower came, bringing the famous diamond.

"I HAVE SOMETHING TO SHOW YOU."

"The Queen cried out: 'Maharajah, I have something to show you!' Turning hastily, Duleep Singh stepped down hurriedly to the floor and found himself once more with the Koh-i-noor in his grasp, while the Queen was asking him if he thought it improved, and if he would have recognised it again!'

"He moved deliberately to where Her Majesty was standing, and, with a deferential reverence, placed in her hand the famous diamond, with the words: 'It is to me, Ma'am, the greatest pleasure thus to have the opportunity, as a loyal subject, of *myself* offering to *my Sovereign* the Koh-i-noor!' Where upon he quietly resumed his place on the dais, and the artist continued his work."

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MOTHER'S SURPRISE.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY OLIVER WISE.

"She's made her bed, and she must lie on it," John Wortley said, sternly. His face was turned away from his wife as he spoke to her, and she did not see the trembling lips or the look of pain in her husband's eyes.

A year before, their only child, Madge, had married against the expressed wishes of her parents. Her husband was then a junior clerk in Mr. Wortley's office, with a salary of only a hundred and fifty pounds a year.

But Madge had always been obstinate, "like her father," Mrs. Wortley said, sorrowfully, and when two such natures came into collision, there was bound to be trouble.

Duncan McIntosh was dismissed as soon as he had married Madge, and how the young couple had contrived to live during the past few months Mrs. Wortley could not make out.

But for twelve months they had not given in, nor asked for assistance, but had struggled gamely on, Duncan only having casual employment. So much John Wortley had found out.

"Mayn't I just send her a little, John?" Mrs. Wortley pleaded, her heart aching as she looked at the humble letter begging for a little assistance, or else work for Duncan.

"No" came the gruff, uncompromising answer.

"She says she is ill, John," Mrs. Wortley added, with a sob.

"We warned her," he said; "It's all come about just as I told her it would."

"I should so like to see her," sighed his wife; just for a minute."

"I can't trust you," he answered; "you'd give way at once. She's feeling the consequences of her own folly" and he went heavily out of the room.

It was after dinner, and John Wortley usually spent the rest of the evening reading or playing cribbage with his wife. This evening he went to his study instead, and Mrs. Wortley heard him talking to someone over the telephone there.

She loved and yet feared her husband. He had always been kind and generous to her, and indulgent to Madge until she had angered him. But she knew that if she acted against his wishes he might change to her as he had changed to his daughter.

Torn between her love of her husband and her daughter the poor woman was nearly distracted. Twenty times that evening she made up her mind to go to the address given in the letter, and every time the dread of John knowing of it restrained her.

All that night she lay awake, thinking, thinking. Her memory travelled back over the dead years. She saw Madge again, a baby in her arms; she saw her again a toddling mite, so fond of John. Then came the school days, and John was always so interested in her studies. He used to sit and help her with her home lessons.

Then Madge grew up, beautiful, loving, yet always a little obstinate. Still she, and her father had got on well together until the day when he had found out that she was corresponding with Duncan, and forbade it. Until that time he had generally given way when Madge had set her heart on anything, but this time he had been firm.

Then one day Madge had gone out, and a telegram came a few hours later to tell that she was happily married. John had been furious; she would never forget that evening. He vowed that he would see Duncan in the gutter and Madge leaving him.

Over and over again these visions of the past came to her that night. She fancied that John was awake, too, but he made no sign, and so she did not speak. It was a dreadful night, but she made up her mind then that it was her duty to see Madge and succour her as far as she could. She would not tell John for the sake of the home life, but she meant to go all he same as soon as he had left for town.

She felt a little ashamed at her deceiving him as he kissed her good-bye and begged her not to worry herself as all would come right in the end. How could it come right, she thought, when Madge had written that they could not pay the rent of their two small rooms, and they had not a shilling in the world or the chance of getting one.

She wondered how John could be so hard hearted, when he was so good and kind as a rule, and then she made all sorts of excuses for him; and ended by thinking that some day he would be glad that she had helped their daughter in her hour of sorrow.

She watched him stride away to the train. He was fifty, but hale and strong as a young man. He was a fine, handsome man, too, and she was proud of him. He would be perfect, she was sure, if only he was not so hard on poor, unfortunate Madge.

As soon as he was out of sight she dressed, and stopped a cab. She had ten pounds in her purse, and she longed to smooth out Madge's troubles with the golden pieces. She was as impatient as a young girl, and the cab seemed to her to crawl. It was a whole year since she had seen her darling girl, and she felt that Madge must, many a time, have longed to see her. The anticipation of their meeting was almost painfully delightful.

The cab drew up before a barrack of a building, a huge, naked-looking, ugly, square mass of tenements. An open space in front was overrun by a crowd of children, many of them dirty and rough, while untidy, slatternly women stood gossiping at their windows or in the courtyard.

Number 34c was up a flight of iron stairs, which were outside the building. It was on the fifth floor, and Mrs. Wortley wondered how Madge, brought up in luxury, could ever have endured such a place.

Then the thought struck her that she would have put up with it if John's circumstances had demanded it. Anywhere with John would have been Paradise. Somehow it made her understand how deep Madge's love must be. At first she had been inclined to think that a great deal of her opposition was due to her obstinacy; now she realized that Madge had proved her love, for love can only be proved when it necessitates sacrifice.

At last she reached the fifth floor and knocked, but no reply came. She knocked again and again, and at last a stout, red-faced woman opened a door opposite and peeped out through an inch or two.

Mrs. Wortley questioned her, shakily.

"Do you know whether Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are in?"

The woman showed a little more of a face which sadly needed soap and water. "Moved last night, mum," she said. "Shot the moon, I expect."

"Where have they gone to?" the visitor grasped, for the disappointment was terrible. Then when the woman said she didn't know, Mrs. Wortley inquired whether anyone else did.

"They might know at the office," the woman said, and so Mrs. Wortley found her way to the estate agent's office and continued her inquiries there.

A pert young clerk answered her that they could give her no information, and it was no affair of theirs since the tenants had paid their rent; and so, disappointed and more worried than over, Mrs. Wortley went back home.

John was late that night, and she had to spend a long, lonely evening by herself, and as the subject of Madge was tabooed, she did not dare to mention the subject. John looked tired, but he seemed pleased.

"Had a good deal to-day, old lady," he said, and rubbed his hands.

When he had a good deal he often made hundreds of pounds, and Mrs. Wortley thought that he might so easily have spared a little of it for Madge. However, as she did not know Madge's address now, the money would have been useless, even if he had been prepared to give it.

That night, lying awake for a time, she thought of a plan to find out where Madge and her husband had moved to, and next morning she interviewed the pert young clerk at the estate office, and offered him a sovereign if he discovered where Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh had gone to.

It only took him half an hour. He found out the name of the furniture removers, and from them obtained the necessary information.

A minute later Mrs. Wortley, in a taxi, was hurrying to 7, Anaside Mansions, Hampstead, wondering how the young couple had got such an address.

In a quarter of an hour she was trembling before the door of a smart-looking flat. A quarter of a minute later she was being hugged by Madge, not by a poor, down-trodden Madge either, but by a happy-faced, bright girl, who looked prettier than ever, in spite of her being a trifle thin and worn.

"Oh! you darling to come," Madge said; "you're just in time to hear our good news. But, first, how is dad?"

Her mother told her, ignoring the fact of their antagonism; and Madge led her into a bright little room, shabbily furnished.

"That's our old furniture," she explained; "but we're going to have new. Last night, when we thought every minute we should be sold up, an old gentleman came and offered Duncan the post of secretary in a company, and what's more insisted on giving him a hundred pounds on account. And he had found this flat for us and paid a quarter's rent in advance."

Mrs. Wortley wept over the good fortune, as good women will weep over anything unexpected. Then, brightening up, she listened while Madge told her what a lucky girl she was, for Duncan was absolutely the best man on earth. She had a long story to tell, but Duncan shone all through it. He had worked so hard, he had given up everything to her, he had gone without dinners until she found it out, so that his young wife should have enough. Altogether Madge said that in spite of their poverty they had been wonderfully happy.

"And some day dad will agree that I made a good match," she added, with a touch of her old obstinacy.

After that Mrs. Wortley managed to see Madge at least once a week. John was often late now, and so she went to Anaside Mansions on his late nights, for then Duncan was at home, and it was delightful to see the two young people together. Duncan was devoted to Madge, and Madge to Duncan, and Mrs. Wortley grew younger and happier in their society.

At the flat on the other side of the landing lived a crusty old bachelor. Madge had never seen him, although he had a bad habit of sitting on the balcony with his back towards their side. This balcony ran along the front of the two flats and was only separated by an iron railing, so that anyone on it could hear what was said in the other flat if the windows were open.

"Very awkward," Madge said; "only we don't care if he does hear, and he often sits there of an evening."

That night, just as Mrs. Wortley left, the old man from the opposite flat was going down the stairs. Seeing her coming he hurried, and in consequence tripped and fell down a couple of stairs. Mr. Wortley and Madge ran to help him, but he was up before they reached him.

A pair of blue glasses, which he had worn, were lying broken on the stairs; the wrap which had muffled the lower part of his face had fallen.

"John," cried Mrs. Wortley, startled so much that she nearly fell, too.

"Dad," cried Madge, shrinking back.

Then John Wortley laughed, at first in a rather shamefaced way, but afterwards heartily. He went back to Madge's flat, after kissing her, and there shook hands with Duncan.

"I hope you like your new job, my boy," he said; "I bought most of the shares in your company, and sent my lawyer to make you secretary, and to arrange that little advance."

"Oh, dad!" was all that Madge could say as she hung round his neck.

"And who else lives in that opposite flat, John," his wife asked, a little later.

"Well, no one at present," he said; "I just took it so that I could see how the young couple were getting on. But, as we don't want a big house now, don't you think——"

"Yes John; I should love it," his wife said; and then whispered in his ear, "You might have told me before, John."

"Why," he retorted; "didn't I see you enjoying yourself with them. You were happy enough."

And so they all were then.

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FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

LONDON, Oct. 3.

I suppose that there must be something interesting about women, in spite of the way some people abuse us, or the world would end by being bored by all these discussions that take place about us. No one seems able to determine whether we are indeed creatures to be aptly described, as "half angel, half devil," or whether we are just ordinary human beings, closely resembling the people in trousers with whom we share the world. The latter is to me the common-sense view, but, if we regarded life merely from a common-sense point of view, most of the public meetings would be unnecessary, and half the newspapers in the world would become bankrupt and cease to circulate. Therefore fantastic views will continue to flourish, and people like Sir Almroth Wright will be able to sell their books.

By the mail you will get newspapers, every one of which will have something to say about Sir Almroth's book the "Unexpurgated Case against Woman Suffrage." Some newspapers, you will find, agree with the author entirely, these will be long papers concervative like the "Morning Post." Radical papers like the "Daily Chronicle" deplore his fulminations against the race of people to whom after all he owes much. Even Sir Almroth was once only a helpless little bundle, who was utterly dependent on the kind and gentle care of a mother and a nurse. There is such an element of personal spite in the way he puts his case against women, that doubtless something has soured him, and embittered his outlook on life. Such a sweeping statement that there is no such thing as a *good* woman is too big to refute and can only be regarded as a mere personal opinion. He goes on to say we are insolvent citizens, and are troubled with secondary sexual characteristics, whatever that may mean, but worst of all we have no sense of public morality. Of course Sir Almroth's book has drawn forth witty and spirited replies from various men and women. Miss Cicely Hamilton, the popular playwright, asks, mischievously, what sort of effect will Sir Almroth's opinion of women "given in seventy-four pages and an appendix, have on those upholders of the anti-suffrage faith whose profound reverence for women would preserve them from contact with the views of public life. One foresees some musty quarters of an hour of explanation." Miss Hamilton has attained the dignity of full citizenship and strangely enough they have not been found "a pernicious element in the State" "by virtue of their defective moral equipment." (Vide our learned scientist.) On the contrary I have spoken to leading statesmen from Australia and NewZealand, and they have spoken in high praise of the good element that women's co-operation has brought into the affairs of state. I know but little of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, but believe their experiment of giving vote to women has been quite a success, so much so that Holland now proposes to follow their example and France is talking of bringing in legislation which must ultimately end in giving to women a direct voice in the government of their country.

As to America it is a pity Sir Almroth could not have paid that great continent a visit before he dipped his pen in gall and wrote his book. There cannot be two opinions that in the American States where women vote, there has been a decided improvement in the moral atmosphere. Sir Almroths' book is not only an attack on suffragists; it is an attack on women in general, and proves, up to the hilt, the feminist contention that the opposition to the feminist movement on the part of a certain class of man, so far from being based on reverence, is based on sheer contempt. One thing that strikes us about Sir Almroth's low opinion of women, is that he must only be referring to English women. If we step outside our two little Islands here, and travel about the world, we may see all his arguments refuted. In Australia and NewZealand women made themselves felt. For instance a judge who gave an unjust judgment had to retire into private life, at the bidding of the women, and only a few weeks ago a man convicted of a crime against a young girl was given twenty years' imprisonment. In our England such a punishment is unthinkable, it is difficult to get a man convicted for such crimes, but when he is he gets perhaps six months' imprisonment. In Australia since women had the vote such crimes, I am told, are unknown, for reasonable legislation has been enforced.

Curiously enough at the very moment that the famous Scientist was saying ugly things about us, the Bishop of Winchester, at the Church Congress at Southampton, was saying lovely and, I hope, true things about us. He pleaded for the equality of the sexes in matter of property and marriage and divorce. He denied the history shows that women's interests are safe in the hand of man; this was "disproved by the legislative inequalities which had too long determined the relation of the sexes both in the sphere of politics and in the sphere of morals." Well as Dickens Showman said at the village fair 'yer pays yer money and yer takes yer choice," but surely the best and most fair-minded people will be on the side of the Bishop and not on that of the Scientist. Do you think there can be any truth in the latter's assertion that "if the ambition of the Suffragists could be realised, every assembly, board, university, and learned society, would be converted into an epicene institution until we shall have everywhere one vast cock-and-hen show." Oddly enough heaps of Suffragists think the world as it exists rather resembles a "cock-and-hen show" and they have an idea that their new point of view is going to put life on a more dignified basis. Doubtless these kinds of opinions keep our minds from becoming stagnant.

Your friend,

ROSAMUND.

May (indignantly): "I don't care; I think Harry Easterleigh is downright mean."

Maire: "Why, May?"

May: "Well, he wrote me from Egypt saying he had shot a crocodile seven feet long, and that when he shot another he would have a pair of slippers made for me. I'll never speak to him again."

THE PRICE OF HONOUR.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

(BY H. C. S.)

The ante-room was almost empty, a few unsociables were gathered there as if for refuge, for it was band-night, and outside, in the mess-compound, half the station was assembled to listen to the music under the trees.

Major Ford, comfortably stretched in a long chair under the punkah, was holding forth, as usual, his white mess-jacket was rumpled up to his neck, he wore his forty years corpulently and ungracefully.

"I don't suppose you'll ever find out who strangled your dog, Harvey" he said, reviving a topic which had been the staple subject of conversation during the past three or four days.

"I've discovered nothing so far, but I hope to lay hands on the blighter sooner or later, the police have orders to be on the look-out for a badly-mauled man, and if it's one of your Tommies, well, he's pretty sure to come up before me some day soon."

Captain Harvey laughed rather grimly, he happened to be the only representative of the R. A. M. C. in the garrison, his superior being away on leave.

"I think the piece of torn khaki points to a soldier as the perpetrator . . ."

"I don't see, sir," interrupted a subaltern, "that the khaki provides very reliable evidence; nearly every native in the bazaar possesses a khaki garment of sorts."

Major Ford glared at the speaker, resenting the implied difference of opinion, but Harvey turned towards him eagerly.

"I'm with you there, Valentine," he remarked, "I think that only a native would have done the trick so quietly; besides, I'm unwilling to suppose that any white man would want to choke the life out of a game little beast that had never done anyone any harm". . . .

Harvey's voice softened, his look grew tenderly reminiscent, for the dead terrier had been to him one of the best of pals.

"Perhaps, perhaps," conceded Major Ford unwillingly, "it was at the fence between my compound and yours that Mick caught the man, so possibly he was coming from my bungalow, yet nothing has been stolen, and my wife, who sat up late that night, heard nothing, she was still reading on the verandah when I got home after your bridge-party."

Valentine rose abruptly, as if weary of the discussion; he struck a bell on the table, and ordered a drink.

"For Heaven's sake Valentine, do keep still for five consecutive minutes" said Major Ford irritably, "you've done nothing but fidget all the evening, I never saw such a restless chap."

"Sorry, sir," said Valentine stiffly, "I'm going home after this drink."

He stretched his hand towards the salver, there was a crash of splintering glass, the tumbler lay shattered on the floor.

Major Ford's comments on the subaltern's clumsiness were vehement and varied; Valentine was already half-way to the door when Captain Harvey called to him. . .

"I'll come part of the way with you, Valentine," and without waiting for an assent he joined the subaltern on the verandah.

The band was playing a dreamy waltz-tune; a bevy of pretty frocks and white uniforms was gathered under the lamps, and above the sentimentality of the music arose the chatter and laughter of the crowd. One white dress, conspicuous against the dark foliage of the shrubs, seemed almost childishly simple amongst all the smart attire; the wearer lifted her head and looked towards the verandah, revealing the half-pathetic, half-mutinous, little face of Major Ford's young wife.

Harvey's thoughts flew with sudden repulsion to the loud-voiced, ill-tempered man whom they had just left: he wondered how the girl's parents had dared to hand her over, fresh from the school-room, to the middle-aged 'bonviveur' whose character was clearly stamped upon his unattractive countenance.

"Let's go out by the back way;" Valentine's tones odd and husky, broke upon Harvey's reverie.

"All right," Harvey's professional instinct, aroused for the second time that evening, detected the note of strain in the young man's voice.

"Come to my bungalow and have a *bukh*" he said, as they passed down the road, "here we are, and it's early yet. Hi there! Drinks, and *juldi lao*! . . . It's as much as I can do not to call Mick, I can't seem to remember that the poor little chap is dead, he was always so glad to see me come home, he used to tell me so, in everything but words."

Valentine made no answer, but as soon as the drinks had been brought, he revealed the object of his visit.

"Look here, Harvey," he said, "I want you to recommend me for ten days' leave, change of air, you know, run down and all that. Ford won't give me ordinary leave, and the Colonel's away; no need for a Medical Board, or fuss of that sort, I'm just out of sorts, run down."

The boy spoke eagerly, punctuating his words with great gulps from his glass.

Harvey turned up the wick of the hanging lamp, and scrutinized the white upturned face of his guest, he noted the dark circles under the eyes, the sharpened outline of the cheeks.

"I think I can manage that all right," he said; "but let's have some of the symptoms, sleeping badly, eh? Off your feed?"

"Yes, yes," assented Valentine hastily, "that's it, can't eat or sleep; ten days at the hills would make me as fit as a fiddle," his eyes were feverishly bright, his nostrils were twitching.

Harvey slid a hand along the table towards Valentine's wrist, to his amazement the boy sprang to his feet, and backed towards the door.

"No! No!" he stammered "no need to feel my pulse; I'm just run down, no fever!" He was almost across the threshold when Harvey caught his elbow to detain him.

Valentine uttered a yell of pain and collapsed to his knees. Half a glass-full of neat whisky brought the colour back to his face, and Harvey, deeply puzzled, stood gazing at him as he lay on the cane sofa.

The enlightenment came rapidly and unexpectedly. On the white sleeve of Valentine's mess-jacket appeared a tiny dark stain, which spread rapidly into a crimson blotch, ever widening until a thin trickle of blood ran down the cuff.

In an instant Harvey had ripped the sleeve up, and cut the shirt away; when a clumsy amateurish bandage had been removed an ugly wound was revealed above the elbow, a great gash with ragged edges and an unwholesome look.

"Boiling water," shouted Harvey as he ran alertly for lint and bandages, by "gad, that's a nasty cut. Why on earth didn't you tell me what was wrong, and how in the world did you do it?"

Valentine muttered an evasive answer about a fall, submitting to Harvey's ministrations with a sort of apathetic docility.

"A fall? What rot; your arm looks as if it had been caught in a machine, or as if it had been torn by a *Valentine*! *It was you!*"

"Yes," said Valentine, "I did it, I killed Micky; he got me by the arm and wouldn't let go, so I caught his throat with my free hand and squeezed until his jaws parted, that's all there is about it."

He spoke defiantly, glaring at Harvey, who without a word, began to bathe and dress the wound with his accustomed skill.

"Micky may not go unavenged," he remarked at length, "you will be very lucky of the neglect of four days has not grave consequences."

Valentine's face grew a shade paler, "That's why I wanted to get away," he said "I thought it might be serious but I did not dare to show the arm to any one; I knew you would guess at once, and then . . . and then . . . ."

"And then" said Harvey fiercely "you would have been called upon to give the explanation which I demand now."

"There is no explanation" answered Valentine stubbornly.

"You can either give it to me to-night or to Major Ford to-morrow" said Harvey inflexibly, "for I swear that unless you answer me satisfactorily I'll report, first thing in the morning, that the man who killed Micky has come into my hands, as I said he would"

"No don't do that, don't do that" cried Valentine "you mustn't say anything you *can't* say anything . . . it's not for my sake, oh! don't you understand, it's for her sake, for Mrs. Ford's. . . ."

"For Mrs. Ford's!" repeated Harvey blankly.

"Yes, I used to go and see her in the evenings, when Ford was out, no harm, I swear it solemnly, only she was so lonely and he was always leaving her to go off and play bridge or to sit in the mess. I went on Monday, when I knew he was bridging here with you, I put on khaki so that if anyone saw me they would take me for a Tommy out for a walk. . . .

"But Micky?" interrupted Harvey. . . .

"Yes, I'm coming to that. I couldn't go out by the front way for fear of being seen, so I climbed over your fence as I've often done before. I was friends with Micky, and he had never even growled on other evenings, but on Monday night, for some reason, he got suspicious and barked. I fell, climbing the fence, and he set his teeth in my arm. Then . . . I strangled him, for I knew that if he made a noise, and Ford and the rest of you, came running out, it would be all up with Kitty. I . . . . I, I'm very sorry about Mick, I felt like a murderer, but I had to do it."

Harvey's angry look had changed to one of compassion.

"You silly boy," he said, "you ought to have come to me at once with this story, another day or two of concealment and your arm might have been beyond saving."

"It wasn't *my* secret" answered Valentine, "it didn't seem to me honourable to tell. . . ."

"Your idea of honour is rather odd" retorted Harvey shortly, "and scarcely compatible with sneaking up in the dark to make love to another man's wife."

"I know" confessed Valentine, "I realized that I had fallen in love with her, and that very night we agreed that I should not come again; it was she who said so, she is so good, so perfect. . . ."

His face was alight with the fervour of a boy's first passion, he met Harvey's sardonic glance unflinchingly.

"No doubt, no doubt," said the latter dryly, "now get along home, and come to me and have that arm dressed in the morning. I'll get you your leave all right and I'll give you a line to a friend of mine at the hill-santorium, he'll look after you and keep your secret."

Valentine's awkward thanks were profuse, at the door he stopped for a final expression of regret.

"I *am* sorry about Mick, I'd have given anything for it not to have happened; but you see, I had to choose between him, and her, I *had* to do it," the note of exaltation was still in his voice.

Left alone in the bungalow, Captain Harvey sat down and lighted a cigarette with a hand that was not perfectly steady; the room seemed oppressively empty and almost unendurably lonely.

"Poor little Mick" he murmured, half aloud, "There's always the deuce to pay where woman are concerned, and this time, old pal, the heaviest part of the bill has been met by you . . . and me."

MARRIED EIGHT TIMES IN A WEEK.

Women, as a rule, are more given to the marrying habit than men, though no woman has reached the world's marrying record made by George Witzoff, the notorious bigamist, whose marriages totalled over 100. In one week he went through eight ceremonies.

Almost as strange a case was that of a Russian woman condemned not long ago to Siberia. She had been married to twenty husbands and had treated them all alike, running away from each in turn and taking all their portable property with her. She was a most attractive woman, and highly educated.

A woman named Schmeyer, of Pennsylvania, was sent to prison not long ago for bigamy. Though she was only twenty-seven years old, she had married twelve men in ten years. Her only comment in court was that she had liked them all.

A Boer woman named De Beer, whose sixth husband died recently, is the proud mother and stepmother of forty-nine children, while her grand-children number 270. Four of her six husbands were widowers, all with fairly large families when she married them.

MEN AND THEIR WAYS.

MY LAZY HUSBAND.

I had always announced my intention of marrying a man at least ten years older than myself. I was twenty when I became engaged to Tom, whilst he was thirty-five. Although my friends shook their heads and said the disparity of age was too great, I congratulated myself on having kept my word.

"Anyway, the extra years are on the right side," I said.

It is not very lively for a young wife to have to pass the evening darning, sewing, or reading to the accompaniment of the most unmusical snores.

For really, you know, Tom did not seem anything like his thirty-five years; he was one of the jolliest men I had met. He was a good sports man, too. Golf, cricket, and tennis were amongst his many accomplishments. At tennis he was a champion, and, indeed, it was at a tennis tournament that I first met my fate.

A REGULAR STAY-AT-HOME.

When we had been married for two years I wondered if my friends had not been right, after all; for gradually Tom had given up all his interest in games. He had developed into a regular stay-at-home and dropped his friends one by one. It was all I could do to drag him out with me to pay a call. He became careless in dress also, and winter and summer would lounge about the house in the same old suit and carpet slippers. When he came home from business he seemed almost too tired to speak a word. In time I gave up putting on my prettiest frock and my brightest smile to greet him; both were absolutely lost.

But I could have even put up with this; I am always quite ready to do the chatting for two. Tom, however, did not give me a chance. As soon as we had finished dinner he would settle himself comfortably in his easy chair and go fast asleep. There he would remain till bed time.

It is not very lively for a young wife to have to pass the evening darning, sewing, or reading, with no one to talk to, and to the accompaniment of the most unmusical snores!

MOTHER'S MAXIM.

As a girl I had had so many friends. "Young people should have plenty of life," mother always said, and so not a week passed but we had some pleasant outing. We went about a great deal to our friends' houses, and we did any amount of entertaining ourselves.

When Tom and I were first married I did not miss all this gaiety; I wanted no other society but his.

BOTH TO BLAME.

I think now that this is where I made my mistake. If when, after we took up residence in our own little home, I had at once started to entertain my friends, to give nice little parties, and to have merry evenings, Tom would have fallen gradually into these ways. I came to the conclusion that I had been as much to blame as Tom for the humdrum life we led.

Things were at their worst when one of Tom's greatest business friends took a house in our street. We invited them to dinner one night. They were such nice, jolly people. I took a fancy to Rosa Price-Jones at once, and she, it appears, took an equally great fancy to me.

"It's so nice to have someone of one's own age who is bright and jolly like you living near," she said.

"Jolly!" I thought all the fun had been killed in me months ago. Rosa had only seen Tom and me at our best.

A few days afterwards she looked in upon us after dinner. I was feeling very down in the dumps when she came. Tom as usual, was fast asleep in his chair. I brightened up considerably when I saw her merry face.

"Let us go into the next room" I said, "or we shall wake Tom."

"Is your husband not well?" she asked, as she followed me out.

Now my nerves were all on edge. That evening I had tried my hardest to get Tom to have a little music—he has a rather decent tenor voice—but it was no use.

"I am too tired," he grunted, and settling himself in his chair, fell asleep in the usual way.

So when Rosa asked me if he was ill I simply had to burst into tears.

She consoled me as well as she could, and gradually arrived at the reason of my depression.

"You wait! I will help you," she said, brightly.

"It happens that Fred has to go away to Birmingham for a week. I will get you to come out with me every night; you can leave your lazy husband to his arm-chair and hissnooze. Perhaps your electing to spend your evenings in brighter company than his will bring him to realize the error of his ways."

"What is the matter?" asked Tom, the next evening, when he saw me in all glory of my best pink evening-gown.

"I am going to the theatre with Rosa Price-Jones," I said.

He passed no remark, but seemed unduly moody at dinner. I hurried away before the meal was over, telling Jane to be sure and look after the master while I was away.

The next evening found me in *grande toilette* again. This time Rosa was giving a little party at her house. Tom was left alone as before.

The next day I was out for dinner and Tom had to dine alone. I could see that he was labouring under a strong sense of grievance, and when I got up as usual the next day to go out with Rosa, he said:—

"Do you know that you have not spent an evening at home all the week? Is it the custom for wives to leave their husbands to themselves in this way?"

"Not as a rule," I remarked; "but then, Tom, other wives get the benefit of their husband's company in the evening. I have not had yours for the last eighteen months at least."

And with this parting shot I left him to ponder over what I had said. I went out every night that week, but he passed no further remark.

One evening he astonished me by saying: "I think it is our turn to entertain your friend now. Don't you think we could get up a little theatre party and include her?"

So the theatre party was arranged. We all enjoyed ourselves very much, Tom as much as any of the others.

"I really believe your husband is turning over a new leaf," whispered Rosa to me, as she said good night.

THE REFORMATION OF TOM.

The next evening was my first spent at home for nearly two weeks.

"Is it going to be the same old thing?" I wondered.

But it was not. Our plan had succeeded, and my little talk had done Tom good. After dinner he said:—

"Shall we go into the drawing-room for a little music?"

I was too pleased for words. "Yes," I said, brightly. "Let's go and try over some of your songs."

We played and sang to each other for over half an hour. Then there was a ring at the door, and Rosa and her husband were ushered in. Rosa's husband had just returned and wanted a chat with Tom.

The two men went to Tom's study for their chat. When they came back to the drawing room Tom suggested a game of bridge. We played until quite late, and were a very merry party indeed. When they had gone Tom came up to me put his arms round me, and said, rather sheepishly:—

"I think you were right. I was getting into a regular old frump. I mean to give up altogether my after-dinner snooze."

And he did. From that time onward we spent our evenings brightly and happily by ourselves or with our friends.

I think other young wives should take my experience to heart and not allow their husbands to get into elderly frumpy ways.

A JAY GOULD STORY.

Under "Labby Reprinted," 'Truth' recalls the following classic anecdote about the late Jay Gould, the millionaire railroad "boss." Those who have heard the yarn will, we are sure, forgive our reproducing it for the sake of those who have not:—

I remember hearing, years ago, a good story about Jay Gould. He had a quantity of stock of some particular railroad which being worthless, he was anxious to sell. His minister came to him one morning and said to him: "Mr. Gould, I am a poor man and I have a large family. I have managed to put by ten thousand dollars, and if only I could double it I should not be anxious about the future of my family if I were called away."

"Minister," said Mr. Gould, "I will tell you how to do so, provided that you will tell no one else," and he advised him to purchase largely of this particular stock for a rise.

The minister did so, and the stock was in great demand. But a month or two afterwards the market price fell heavily. Again the minister called on Mr. Gould.

"I am ruined," he said. "You have deceived your pastor."

"Pastor," replied Mr. Gould, "I told you to keep my advice a secret. Did you do so?"

"Well," said the minister, "I did mention it to a few of our elders."

"So I thought you would," said Gould, "and I have got off the whole of the stock that I held on them and their friends. Here are your ten thousand dollars back, and here are ten thousand more for your trouble in the matter."

SETTING A DISPUTE.

"I must insist, sir," exclaimed the pompous person, "that the device is a fire-plug."

"And I am equally confident that it is a water-plug," retorted the mild individual.

"Now, my dear sir," puffed the pompous person, "this device was put here primarily as a plug on which to attach a hose in case of fire in the vicinity. Therefore it is absolutely impossible that it can be anything but a fire-plug."

"You are entirely wrong," declared the other. "This plug was placed here to supply water. Consequently it is a water-plug. If it supplied fire—why, then, of course, it would be a fire-plug."

The pompous person stopped a passing pedestrian.

"Sir," he began, "I desire to appeal to your intelligence. This gentleman has become involved in an argument with me. He insists that this device is a water-plug, while I, with equal confidence, claim that it is a fire-plug. Will you kindly settle the question for us?"

"Certainly," replied the pedestrian. "You say this is a fire-plug, and your friend declares it is a water plug. Just let me investigate."

He looked carefully at the plug and tapped it gently with his cane.

"I greatly fear you are both wrong," he finally remarked. "This appears to be an iron plug."

MICROBE THAT EATS METAL.

Although science knows a hundred micro-organisms that devour the human tissues and cause all sorts of maladies, and also many that eat plants, roots, dirt, food, and clothing, it has never been imagined that there was one capable of eating up bits of steel and iron. Yet the discovery just made by E. M. Mumford, an English student, shows that this is the case.

A bacillus that has a specific action upon solutions of iron and steel was obtained by Mr. Mumford from the Bridgewater Canal tunnels at Worsley, Lancashire.

This new species of bacillus varies in its digestive action upon iron and steel compounds according to whether it acts in the presence or absence of air. When oxygen is present the iron is precipitated by the germs as iron bog-ore, while in the absence of oxygen no iron salts are formed.

This iron-eating germ is a short microbe about one-thousandth of an inch long. It grows readily on potatoes and then looks greenish-brown in colour. It also colonizes in milk gelatine, and agar.

It also forms an iron digestive juice or enzym, which acts upon iron just as the germ itself does.

NOT LIKE FATHER.

An old Irishman . . . e a good deal of money, but . . . very particular about his habits of conduct, lived in Chicago. His custom was to go down town about once a month on a spree, and then come back and beat his family and break the furniture. His aged wife, who had stood him for many years, was blind.

Finally he died, and his children gave him a fine funeral. They had plenty of money now that the old man was dead, and so they spread themselves. At the church there was elaborate ceremony. The blind widow was dissolved in woe. She cried and cried all through the service paying scant heed to what was going on until the eulogy was pronounced. She listened. The parson referred to the dead man in glowing terms. After about ten minutes of this the aged widow nudged her son and whispered:—

"Danny, do they be havin' two funerals here to-day?"

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/3 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box "Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free for 8/- from MARTIN, Pioneer Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"THE HOLY LAND":—By Robert Hichens (Hodder and stoughton 6s. Mr. Hichens's book on the Holy Land is a record of travel-impressions, like a portfolio of skilful and accomplished aquarelles, essentially things seen, flashed on the eye, and recorded with a great softness of visualisation; there is but little reflection or characterisation. The figures that pass in these pages are not sketched in any sharpness of detail; they come, speak smile, vanish mysteriously; and thus there is an ever-present sense of romance in the book, not an active interplay of life, but the arrival of visionary presences, with a value that is symbolical rather than actual. It is not a mere traveller that appears in these pages, interested in ways and means, in food and drink, in adventure and fact; Mr. Hichens is the direct opposite of Mr. Belloc as a wayfarer; Mr. Belloc finds brisk, homely detail everywhere, he chants the praise of weariness and thirst, he skirmishes gaily with humorous boon-companions; Mr. Hichens walks remote in a dream of colour and emotion, and records the poetical charm rather than the lively detail of the scene. Each is excellent in his way, and one is glad that each pilgrim finds what he expects to find; for the essence of wayfaring is to take your own mood with you, and to let all things feed the heart's desire.

PICTURES OF SUBTLE COLOUR.

Certainly Mr. Hichens's pictures are beautiful, strangely and mystically beautiful! The golden-brown columns of Baalbec, the gardens and waters of Damascus, the still green expanse of the sea of Galilee with its fringe of oleanders, the indescribable diseased tints, sickly browns, and leaden greys of the cliffs of the Dead Sea, the porcelain jewelled Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem—all these are exquisite vignettes, and described with a fine economy of effect. One is never surfeited by amassed descriptions. The right touch, the right word—and the picture rises charged with subtle colour. Once or twice there are glimpses of fine grimness; the group of lepers, the slow pursuit of the caravan by the mad camel, and the scene of the lighting of the Holy Fire in the Church of the Sepulchre are masterly in effect—indeed, the last is an astonishing picture of a mob maddened by what it seems impossible to call religious enthusiasm.

THE OLD PEASANT WOMAN.

But here is a little picture of another kind of wonderful tenderness and delicacy: I heard, when I was about to penetrate into the low and dark grotto in which our Lord is said to have been imprisoned and kept for a time by the order of Pilate, a soft and strangely, innocently sweet voice singing. I stood for some minutes listening wondering whether the singer was a child. Then I went in softly. In a small and low cavern, containing a tiny wooden altar, I found an old Russian peasant woman. She had set a votive candle on the altar. That was her only light. Dressed in a tunic of some coarse and dark stuff, with a short skirt and thick woollen leggings, she was kneeling on the hard ground holding a small book in her wrinkled hands and singing. Now and then the tears rolled down her cheeks. When I came in she did not look at me. I stayed for some time in the cavern. I do not think she knew I was there. Her soul was with Christ, imprisoned, maltreated, for the sake of all the poor peasants of Russia, of all the poor peasants of all lands. And the innocent tenderness of her heart, her gratitude, the sorrow, the faith of her soul, sent such an indescribable sweetness, almost of inspired youth, into her voice that I shall not forget it. The votive candle on the tiny wooden altar burned low. I left her singing alone, yet surely with one hearer. That is a very beautiful picture, and it is not too much to say that it is wholly characteristic of Mr. Hichens, and characteristic of this finely perceived and subtly expressed volume.

"AN OFFICER AND A".—By E. D Henderson (*John Long Ltd.*, 6s.). The missing word in the title of this very read able novel cannot be supplied offhand. Mackinnon-Rae, the ex-cavalry officer to whom it is intended to refer, has many claims to be called a gentleman. On the other hand, he is certainly a thief, and only by the greatest good fortune escapes a long term in goal. We are introduced to Rae on the South African veldt, where he is farming and breeding horses. The theft of some of his stock, involving a severe strain upon his financial resources, so inconses the Englishman against the Boers, that he determines to take revenge by setting up as a horse-thief himself. His friend, from London, Clifton, discovers what is happening, but cannot turn the other from his purpose. A woman is more successful. Caught by Angela de Villiers in the very act of seizing one of her father's horses, Rae is shamed into reformation. Moreover, he falls in love with the delightful creature who holds his liberty in her hands. The dramatic situation thus created becomes, through the jealousy of another woman, who is hopelessly in love with Clifton, exceedingly complicated. For the sequel we refer our readers to the novel itself. They will find the whole story pleasant and entertaining.

"THE UNFORGIVING MINUTE":—By Irene Burn (*Fisher Unwin, 6s.*). This is one of the best and most lifelike stories of Anglo-Indian life that have been written of late years. Indeed, it need fear comparison with none of any date. Mrs. Burn has the pen of a ready writer, a keen eye for all the corners of the human soul, the sympathetic touch of a large hearted woman, and a sunny sense of humour to keep all sweet. Most Indian stories written by women have been either fluffily commonplace or chillingly inhuman. Mrs. Burn has it the happy mean in this book; even more successfully, if that be possible, than she did in *The Unknown Steersman*. The story in itself is a good one well planned and thoroughly well-written, while the characterisation, the incidental descriptions, and little illuminating asides are things to be thankful for. It may not be taken as a compliment, nowdays, if one says that this book is as sweet as a nut, clean, wholesome, and sane to the uttermost, but it is true. It is also true that it presents life in a clear-eyed frank way without a suspicion of namby-pambyness.

"RICHARD FURLONG":—By Temple Thurston (Chapman and Hall). Richard Furlong will be recalled by readers of Mr. Temple Thurston's last novel as a youth who preferred to seek the career of an artist in London than to labour in his father's mill. At the age of 18, he has already known acute emotional experiences, but in other respects he is still a mere boy. He leaves behind him a young woman, whom he is in honour bound to marry, and with whom he is or believes himself to be in love. Arriving in London with £12 in his pocket and an untrained talent for painting, he represents that eternal figure of fact, fiction, and legend which, so far as London is concerned, probably began with the story of Dick Whittington. However, it is the more modern version of unrecognised genius burdened with unsaleable masterpieces of art pennilessly pacing the streets, and sleeping out at nights, upon which Mr. Thurston has exercised his facile pen. He makes no attempt to conceal from us that Richard's ultimate fame and triumph are secure, and that he will reap the reward of traditional drudgeries and hardships. A point of difference, however, between the recorded history of Richard Furlong and that of other such heroic climbers from the pavement to Parnassus, is that we are invited to witness not merely his artistic evolution and stress of material circumstances, but also the recesses of his "private life." Richard, who is by way of being a gentleman, takes a bed-room at 5s. a week in a house in Drury-lane. His landlady, who keeps an oilshop, has a daughter. Between this uneducated, unintelligent Cockney girl, whose æsthetic horizon is bounded by the music-hall at which she nightly sings inane songs, and the artist, who at all costs to his pocket will depict only the symbolic mystery which his vision apprehends, there is a very rapid shrinking of the social and intellectual gulf. Dorothy, the distant fiancee, is by no means forgotten; but Constance the woman at hand, now plays the chief part in the development of genius. It is she who comforts Richard in his moments of despair, and who provides him with the means of existence when his little hoard is exhausted, and when his pictures are still being scorned by the dealers. The tendency of this situation is obvious, and Dorothy, waiting in the country for the return of the wanderer, forestalls the suspected climax. Richard finds himself jilted, but not before he has justified both Dorothy's fears of his constancy and the anticipations of Mr. Thurston's readers. In outline it is a conventional story, but Mr. Thurston succeeds in giving it vitality. He writes with sympathy and understanding of a sensative artist's point of view and processes of work. In a passage descriptive of the river at Greenwich, where Richard is made to achieve some of his earliest and most brilliant studies, the author has himself truthfully rendered in words one of the most beautiful sights of London.

"THE SPARE ROOM":—An extravaganza. By Mrs. Romilly Fedden. (Duckworth. 6s.) This amusing littles extravaganza opens with the letter to a few relations and friends of a newly-married couple who have taken a villa at Capri and are enchanted with their surroundings. "You must be sure and look us up. We have a spare room and shall be "more than pleased to see you."

Such invitations to people at a distance are generally safe; but in this case fate—or Mrs. Romilly Fedden—brings a queer assortment of visitors—an uncle and aunt of the bridegroom's, the vicar, the bride's "Mommer," a girl friend, an artist, and a Russian prince.

Where they are all to sleep and what they will all do are conundrums which have to be solved between the receipt of the telegrams and the arrival of the afternoon boat. The resulting situation is handled with delicacy, humour, and just the right amount of sentiment. "The Spare Room" should make a good "curtain-raiser."

The popularity of the Cinema Film is already enormous, and it is rapidly growing. The latest enterprise in this connection is a series of Cinema Books, announced by Stanley Paul and Co., who are now making arrangements with the proprietors of a large number of striking films. The books will consist of the story of the films set down quite in the form of lively short stories, and illustrated with between 60 and 100 photographs reproduced from the actual cinematograph film. Needless to say only those films of more than ordinary public interest can be treated in this way, but with the latest developments of cinematography the cinema companies are undertaking work on a very large scale and already many of our best known novelists and actors are taking their different shares in various productions.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS".—By Mr. Stanley Paul, (Messrs. Graening and Co.). This is a full length novel founded on the films, and this is a play which Mr. Charles Hawtrey has acted no less than 2,000 times. Now that the piece has been cinematographed by the United Kingdom Film Co., the novel of the same name by Mr. Lester Lurgan is to be issued in a well-bound 1s. Edition, with illustrations from the film. This will be published simultaneously with the first appearance of the film.

"THE SORROWS OF DADIBA":—This is a Gujarati novel from the pen of Mr. D. A. Taraporevala, who has made a name for himself as a writer of fiction and verses among the Parsi writers of the day. In the foreward contributed by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palanikote, who, too, has published some useful and interesting works, she informs the reader that the plot of this novel has been based upon actual facts. Dadiba, as becomes the conventional hero of a story, is a very handsome, accomplished and virtuous youth, but being the offspring of a lawful, but clandestine marriage, his father, who was obliged to keep the secret from his family, had to place him under the care of a nurse in a far away place on the death of the child's mother. By an ill chance, the nurse disappeared with the child, and the poor father was overwhelmed with grief. He made inquiries, far and near for the missing child, but was unable to trace him. He married again and had a son and a daughter. On his death bed, he communicated the secret of his first love to his family, and solemnly enjoined them to give over a share out of his huge fortune to his lost son, Dadiba should he ever be found. Meanwhile Dadiba went through many vicissitudes of fortune. He was the victim of malicious misrepresentations. He was spurned by some, and looked upon with contempt and disdain by others. Employed as a music teacher for the daughter of a rich man, the young persons fell desperately in love with each other, but the affair having come to the notice of the girl's father, the teacher was ignominiously turned out of the house. Through all his trials and struggles he remains steadfast to his love and his principles. In the end, he establishes his identity and inherits the fortune intended for him by his father. But his happiness was embittered by disappointment in love. The girl, to whom he had pledged himself, had been forced by her father to marry a rich youth, but the union proved most unhappy. The plot is developed with great skill and art, and the absorbing interest of the reader, as the tale is unfolded in a startling sequence of events, is maintained to the end. The diction is easy and flowing, and in the tender passages depicting the passion of love and grief, the author has given the reader of his best. The book is of great merit and deserves a wide circle of readers.

"BOHEMIAN DAYS IN FLEET STREET." Messrs. John Long announce for immediate publication from the pen of "a Journalist" Fleet Street, "The Street of Adventure" has ever been the resort of wits and men of letters, and abounds in recollections of distinguished men. The author, who was for over thirty years on the Press, provides a spirited anecdotal volume containing many new stories of dead and living authors, pressmen and actors. The chief interest of the book perhaps is the light it sheds on the social life of London at the time when the author commenced his journalistic career. He writes of the days when Cremorne was a wilderness and boasted that infamous form of entertainment known as "The Judge and Jury;" when instead of picture palaces there were anatomical museums and other morbid shows, and when the music-halls provided fare which would not be tolerated in the "Empires" of to-day. The old Bohemianism, license it would probably be called to-day, is practically dead, and although the picture presented by this book, of life on the Press, on the Stage, and in the restaurants and Clubs of London only two decades ago, may appear to the present generation to be too highly-coloured, yet the truth is that as the Fleet Street of to-day bears no sort of resemblance to the Fleet Street of yesterday, neither does the life of London of to-day in anyway resemble that of yesterday. In the words of the author he is describing "a state of things that has been reformed off the face of the earth and a race as extinct as the Dodo." Startling as it may seem to those who see in the mild Bohemianism of to-day nothing but moral deterioration, the fact remains and is proved by this fascinating volume, "that London knows better now."

"LOITERER'S HARVEST":—By Mr. E. V. Lucas (Messrs. Methuen.) The largest essays in this new volume are given to Old Crome and Hobbema and to Thackeray at the "Punch" table. By way of a frontispiece, there is a photogravure of Girtin's famous picture "The White House at Chelsea," and among the essays is an illustrated eulogy of the humorous genius of Mr. George Morrow.

"ABDUL HAMID'S DAUGHTER." By Melek Hanoum, (the Heroine of Pierre Loti's Desenchantees). (Messrs Methuen.) This is a thriling story of love and intrigue. The book is translated and edited by Miss Grace Ellison, who has had exceptional opportunities for studying the modern cultured women of Turkey in their own homes. Melek Hanoum lifes the veil from Imperial Harem life, and tells a story, long whispered in Consantinople, but now for the first time told to the "Western World" of how Abdul Hamid's victim struck back.

"BROAD CHURCH." By the Rev. J. E. Symes, (Messrs Methuen). This story attempts to explain what Broad Churchmen believe and why they believe it. As against the widespread opinion that Broad Churchmanship is vague and indefinite, we have here a consistent creed based on the authority of reason, conscience, and commonsense. The book is dedicated to Unbelievers who have the Will to believe.

"THE OPEN ROAD":—By Mr. E. V. Lucas (Messrs Methuen.) The artist is Mr. Claude A. Shepperson, who is that rare thing, a landscape printer and a "Punch" draughtsman in one. For this book he has made sixteen very beautiful coloured pictures embodying the spirit of the work.

"THE EMPRESSES OF CONSTANTINOPLE":—By Mr. Joseph McCabe, (Messrs Methuen.) There was probably on more singular and frequent series of queens in any ancient civilisation than we find in this remarkable medley of saints and sinners.

"LIP READING"—By Mr. Edwards B. Nitchie, (Messrs Methuen). In this book Mr. Nitchie, who his principal of the New York School for the Hard-of-Hearing, lays down the rules for sight talking, as it may be called the practice of which is by no means difficult of acquisition.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

I'm one of those near winners who,
In any competition,
Almost but do not quite sequeeze through
The gateway of ambition;
For when I try for any kind
Of prize for brain invention,
Under "Awards" my name I find,
Wins "Honourable Mention."

It's just the same whenever I,
To mend my circumstances,
For something lucrative apply
With seemingly good chances.
Just as I think I've got a cinch
As steady as a pension,
I lose the job by half an inch
Of "Honourable Mention."

The same with love. The girl who most
Aroused my heart's emotion
Had several beaux, yet I made boast
Of privileged devotion;
Yet when I felt I had obtained
Her best and sole attention,
She married Mugs, and all I gained
Was "Honourable Mention"

And probably 'twill be my fate
When, after earthly striving,
I come at last to heaven's gate,
To hear upon arriving:
"Although to win a dazzling crown
Was doubtless your intention,
We find we have to hand you down
Our 'Honourable Mention,'"

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

He: "What has made the professor so wild?"

She: "Oh, he was gassing about botany, and so I asked him if he had ever seen a pink palm. He said, 'No,' and I showed him my hands."

"You tell me," said the judge, "that this is the person who knocked you down with his motor-car. Could you swear to the man?"

"I did," returned the complainant, eagerly, "but he didn't stop to hear me."

She had written on the blackboard the sentence, "The toast was drank in silence," and turned to her class for them to discover the mistake.

Little Bennie Sheridan waved his hand frantically, and going to the board scrawled the correction, "The toast was eaten in silence."

During an election in America, a young man shouted out, "Hurrah for Jackson!"

An old man who was present, intending to put him down, exclaimed, "Hurrah for a jac-ass!"

"All right," said the young man, "we shall not quarrel over such small matters. You can hurrah for your favourite candidate, and I shall do the same for mine."

The Irishman was relating to some friends in Glasgow, how one night on retiring to bed he fancied he saw a ghost, and having a revolver handy he fired at it. Next morning he examined the object he had shot and discovered it to be his shirt.

"What did you do then?" exclaimed one of the company.

"Bedad, I just thanked Heavan I wasn't inside ov it," replied Pat.

An American merchant discovered that a man had been falsely representing himself as a collector for the firm, and taking more money than any two of the firm's agents.

"And so," said the merchant to the police, "I want him collared as quickly as possible."

Detective: "All right. I'll have him in jail in less than a week."

Merchant: "Great Scot, man! I don't want him put in jail; I want to engage him."

A wealthy trader recently received an invitation for himself and better half to spend a week-end with a well-known peer. At breakfast on the morning following their arrival Mrs. Nouveau Riche, in trying to chip off the top of an egg with her knife exercise, so much strength that the egg was knocked out of the cup and rolled under the table.

Not knowing the correct thing to do in such circumstances, she appealed to her husband.

"John," she whispered, "I have dropped an egg. What am I to do?"

"Don't cackle," replied the matter-of-fact John.

"Father," said the young man, earnestly, "if a chap is out with a crowd who are standing drinks, and he has no money to treat, what should he do?"

"Retreat," grunted the father, "and quick, too."

"Did you hear that Johnson had married his typist?"

"No. How are they getting on?"

"Oh, same as ever. When he starts to dictate she takes him down."

A wag asked a barrister, "Do you think any office would insure your life?"

"Certainly," was the reply. "Mine is a very good life. I hope."

"Ah, but you should remember that yours is a brief existence," came the rejoinder.

Mother: "Johnny, you said you'd been to Sunday-school,"

Johnny (with a far-away look): "Yes mamma."

Mother: "How does it happen that your hands smell of fish?"

Johnny: "I carried home the Sunday-school magazine, an' the outside page is all about Jonah and the whale."

The little, mild, bald man had settled down in the train to read, and, feeling drowsy after a trying day at business, fell asleep. On the hat-rack above was a frolicsome crab in a bucket, and, reaching the edge of the rack, it fell, alighting on the little man's shoulder, and grabbed his ear to steady itself.

All the passengers waited expectantly for developments, but all they heard was:—

"Let go, Sarah! I tell you I've been at the office all the evening."

A Yankee attorney was addressing a jury on behalf of a prisoner.

"Gentlemen," he said, "witnesses have sworn that they saw the accused fire his gun; they have sworn they saw the flash and heard the report; they have sworn they saw Pete Jackson fall flat; they have sworn that this bullet was extracted from Pete Jackson's body; but gentlemen, in the name of justice, I ask you where is the evidence that the bullet hit Pete Jackson?"

The teacher of a large school in Newcastle sent one of her scholars to buy a pound of plums from a fruit-vender outside, and as she handed the little girl sixpence, said:—

"Be sure, Mary, before buying the plums, to pinch one or two, just to see that they are ripe."

In a little while the girl returned with flushed face and a triumphant look in her eyes. Handing the teacher the bag of plums, she placed the sixpence on the desk, and exclaimed:—

"I pinched one or two, as you told me, and when the man wasn't looking I pinched a bagful."

He: "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Don't forget that."

She: "Then you come in and rule the world a while. I'm tired."

"The time has passed," said the orator haughtily, "when any man can hide himself behind a woman's petticoats."

"You bet," commented the cynic in the back seat. "Those X-ray skirts have stopped that."

"To succeed—I am referring to financial success—only one quality suffices, the quality of smartness. And how, dear friends, would we define smartness?"

Bishop Blougram, who was delivering a lecture in Duluth, paused and smiled. Then he said:—

"The smart man, dear friends, is he who is able to put the shoulders of others to the wheel."

"There's the Rub"

—the part of the tyre which is subjected to the greatest friction and wear, stress and tear, and that's where you find the thickness in the best tyre.

The tread of every

MICHELIN

Cycle and Motor-Cycle Tyre

is made with shallow grooves, because:—

1. Shallow grooves make the tyre thicker, and therefore all the stronger.

2. Shallow grooves protect the tyre from grits and stones, which would otherwise adhere, to be ground into the tread.

That's why MICHELIN TYRES last.

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CALCUTTA:—Leslie and Co., 3, Chowringee.
ALIGARH U. P.:—J. H. Johnson and Co., Pioneer Lock Works.
MADRAS:—Addison and Co., P. O. Box 308, Mount Road.

I. 14.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural Oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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A RAILWAY COMMISSION.

VAGUE TERMS OF REFERENCE.

HAS ULSTER FRIGHTENED THE CABINET?

ALARMING VIEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the relationship between the railway companies and the State in respect of matters other than the safety of working and conditions of employment, and to report on the desirability of change in that relationship.

Lord Loreburn is chairman.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The appointment of a Railway Commission and its vagueness of terms of reference has aroused comment.

It is stated that the announcement was a surprise to many railway directors.

Papers express the opinion that a nationalization of railways is contemplated.

Unionists assert that the appointment of the Commission, together with the land campaign, is intended to divert attention from Ulster. They believe that the Government is afraid of the possibilities of a rising in Ulster and is contemplating an early lection.

Prominence is given to a letter from Lord Charnwood, in which he describes himself as an inveterate Home Ruler. He, however, pictures the situation in Ulster, from where he has just returned, as most grave. He says the Ulstermen are better armed and organised than is generally supposed. They are ready to meet defeat and death.

Mr. Ellis Davies, M. P., speaking at Pwllheli, warned the Liberals to be ready as an early election was possible.—Reuter

LATER.

The members of the Railway Commission include Sir Frederick Upcott.

[Sir Frederick Upcott is the well-known Indian Railway Engineer who was chairman of the Board of Indian Railways from 1904-08 and is now chairman of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railways.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Birrell and officials paid a surprise visit to Londonderry to-day. There is much speculation as to the cause.—Reuter.

ULSTER AND INDIA.

CAMPAIGN'S EFFECT IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Lord Crewe, speaking at Ipswich, said in spite of vast correspondence on the subject of Ulster, he desired to guard the country against being misled into the belief that a new situation had arisen. He said he had heard from authoritative sources that the effect in India of the Ulster campaign was becoming a serious matter. If Ulster arguments were good then there was no possible answer if the same arguments were used by those desirous of promoting a revolution in India.

Although there had been some anxiety in India in the course of the Balkan War, with regard to Mahomedan feeling in India, he believed that the British position was now thoroughly understood.—Reuter

AUSTRIAN EMIGRATION.

80,000 MEN EVADE MILITARY SERVICE.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.

Baron Engel, representing the Finance Minister, introduced the provisional Budget in the Reichsrath. He said the Budget was not favourable owing to recent events, but he deprecated discouragement and pessimism. He asked for authority for loans amounting to six millions sterling, largely for naval and military expenditure, already authorized by the delegations.

The Minister of Commerce, defending the prosecution of the Canadian Pacific and other companies, explained that upwards of 80,000 men had evaded military service by emigration this year.—Reuter.

ITALY UNWILLING.

MORE COLD WATER FOR NAVAL HOLIDAY PROPOSAL.

ROME, Oct. 23.

The *Giornale d'Italia* discussing Mr. Churchill's proposed naval holiday from armamen expenditure, says Italy cannot consent to such a scheme. She has to consider her position in the Mediterranean and the possibilities of naval expansion by France, Austria, Spain, Greece, Turkey, and, perhaps, Russia, not to mention Great Britain herself.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF MILITANTS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ADVICE TO SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Swindon to-day, told a deputation of suffragettes that he was more a Suffragist than ever. The effect of militancy, he said, had been enormous. It had converted indifference into bitter hostility. This Parliament was wined from the point of view of Suffrage. Nevertheless, he did not despair, and advised women to organise strenuously between now and the general election.—Reuter.

"HANDS OFF."

AMERICAN POLICY IN MEXICO.

TALK OF STRONG MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The situation regarding Mexico is puzzling. While it is denied in London that there is anything amounting to a tension in America on the subject, telegrams from Washington continue to aver that the administration is disappointed at the upset by the British disinclination to follow America's lead respecting President Huerta.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan are, as usual, reticent, but officials in Washington are talking vaguely of impending drastic measures, including the declaration of a "hands off" policy to Europe generally concerning Mexico.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The French cruiser Conde has been ordered to Mexico.—Reuter.

GENERAL DIAZ.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

General Felix Diaz is still at Vera Cruz surrounded by a handful of his followers. Up to the present seventeen arrests have been made in connection with his arrival.

GERMANY AND ZANZIBAR.

RUMOURED EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 23.

There are growing rumours here that Zanzibar will shortly be handed over to Germany in exchange for territory or concessions in other parts of Africa.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

In connection with the rumours that Zanzibar will shortly be handed over to Germany, the *Daily Chronicle* gives prominence to a telegram from its special commissioner in Germany, stating that Anglo-German negotiations are proceeding and are largely concerned with colonial development. The journal adds that negotiations are expected to reach a favourable conclusion.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The underwriters of the first portion of the St. Petersburg loan, namely £2,300,000 out of seven millions sterling, interest 4½ per cent., price 93¾ are saddled with 48 per cent. The loan is quoted at one-half discount.—Reuter.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

ATHENS, Oct. 24

Negotiations between Greece and Turkey are proceeding very favourably and are nearing conclusion.—Reuter.

THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

BALKAN VILLAGES RAZED TO THE GROUND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Bulgarian troops are gradually advancing to occupy all the ceded positions in Thrace. Djemal Bey, the Military Governor of Constantinople, has gone to Gumuldjina to persuade the Mussulman population, which has been highly resentful of subjection to the Bulgarians, to accept the Bulgarian authorities without resistance.

Bulgarian troops have found Mustapha Pasha and Malkotirnovo razed to ground. Villages to the southward of the river Arda are on fire, having been fired by retiring Bashi-Bazouks.—Reuter.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" wrote on October 8:—The object of the military preparations which Bulgaria is making is, according to information received by the "Neue Freie Presse" merely to enable the Government to take possession of Western Thrace. Bulgaria, it is stated, has been forced to collect a considerable body of troops in order to carry out the occupation of this district in view of the fact that the Porte so far has been unsuccessful in its efforts to induce the population of Gumuldjina to respect the terms of the Treaty of Constantinople.

THE ÆGEAN ISLANDS.

Contrary to belief entertained on Oct. 6 in Constantinople, the Powers are not disposed to encourage the Porte to negotiate directly with Athens upon the subject of the Aegean Islands. It is still hoped that the future of these Islands will be settled in accordance with the terms of Article V. of the Treaty of London, and it is considered most inadvisable that the question should be raised at all between Greece and Turkey, as such action can only tend to embitter existing relations.

Well informed quarters do not judge favourably of the situation between Turkey and Greece, though it need not necessarily be assumed that an armed conflict is at present unavoidable. The postponement of the demobilization of the Ottoman Army and the departure of the Headquarter Staff of the Greek Army for Kavala indicate, however, that both sides are reckoning on a possible recourse to arms as a means of settling their difficulties, and fears are entertained lest the Military Party in Turkey may again force the hand of the Government. The "Reichspost" states to-day that it is rumoured in "diplomatic circles" that the Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of peace contains a secret clause according to which Turkish troops for a period of two months from the date of the signature of the Treaty (September 29) have the right [illegible] through Bulgarian Thrace.

SURVIVOR'S TALE.

FEARFUL STORY OF THE DEEP.

FIREMEN'S END THROUGH EXHAUSTION.

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 23.

The Finnish steamer "Vestkusten" struck a reef at Vasa and foundered. All on board, forty in number, were drowned.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The sole survivor of the "Vestkusten" has been brought to Hernoesand. He says there were twenty-five passengers and twenty crew. The survivor clung to the rigging with a number of firemen, who, however, dropped off during the night.—Reuter.

DUBLIN STRIKERS' CHILDREN.

PREVENTED FROM LEAVING FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Crowds gathered on the Dublin quays yesterday evening, many priests being present, in anticipation of the departure of the fifty children. They sang "the Faith of our Fathers," when the steamer left without the children, and cheered the Archbishop.

Mrs. Montefiore, an English writer of Socialist views, who is chiefly responsible for providing homes for the children, has been arrested on a charge of abduction.

The lady, who was arrested yesterday at Kingstown, is the daughter of an American, Senator Gage.

Eighteen Dublin children have arrived at Liverpool and have been housed with Trade-Unionists.—Reuter.

CHINESE SOLDIERS' PLIGHT

IN EASTERN TIBET WITH NO FOOD OR MONEY.

CHENGTU, Oct. 23.

Chinese soldiers in Eastern Tibet are in desperate straits for food and money and are grumbling against their officers. Constant demands for assistance reach Tatsienlu from the troops near Tibet, but he is compelled to refuse them owing to lack of funds. Winter is beginning and the Tibetans are ever on the alert to attack on a favourable opportunity.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NAVY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Captain Harold Christian, not Rear-Admiral Christian, has been appointed Director of the new naval college to be established at Shanghai. He will sail shortly with a number of British instructors of various branches, who will be employed by the Chinese Government. The engagement is for three years. China likewise desires the institution of several training ships.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES.

ROME, Oct. 24.

A squadron of five monoplanes and three biplanes from a station at Centocelle yesterday, engaged in manœuvres to prevent a dirigible laden with explosives coming from sea and reaching Rome. The aeroplanes returned to Centocelle after successfully accomplishing their mission.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

284 MEN ENTOMBED IN MEXICO.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the colliery at Dawson, New Mexico, 284 men being entombed. Six bodies have been recovered and 22 men rescued.—Reuter.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL KNIGHTED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. Buckmaster, the new Solicitor-General, has been knighted.—Reuter

GREAT OVERLAND FLIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 23.

M. Daucourt, who is attempting a flight across Europe from France to Cairo, has reached Ebnat after engine trouble.

CUBAN SUGAR-CROP RECORD

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

A telegram received from Havana, estimates the Cuban sugar-crop at 2,429,200 tons, which is 500,000 tons beyond any previous crop.—Reuter.

ANOTHER PANAMA EARTHQUAKE.

PANAMA, Oct. 24.

Another severe earthquake has occurred throughout the whole isthmus. The canal zone was not disturbed.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

SHARE MARKET CRISIS.

POSITION OF THE SPECIE BANK.

CABLE TO SIR SHAPOORJI BROACHA.

The Bombay Share Market opened yesterday morning under conditions nearly similar to those on Monday and Tuesday, excepting a few settlements which it was possible to arrange on the terms recommended by the board of directors of the Brokers' Association.

The absence of Sir Shapoorji Broacha is very keenly felt. It is believed by many brokers that his tact and experience would have saved the Bazaar from this predicament. Bulls have suffered losses which they are unable to pay, and the bears will not make terms with them unless they accept the prices recommended by the Board of Directors. This, the bulls say, they will not do, as, for many months, they have been meeting losses.

Not being satisfied with the prices suggested by the directors appointed for the settlement of transactions in the shares of seven mills most concerned, a body of brokers sent a wire to Sir Shapoorji Broacha, the chairman of the Native Brokers' Association, asking him to intervene. Sir Shapoorji wired back asking for details of the situation. The brokers are now considering the terms in which the telegram should be couched.

This fact, when made known to the brokers generally in the Bazaar reduced the excitement to a certain extent.

Yesterday, when the brokers began business a few cash transactions were made, but no forward business was done. A number of the brokers were seen exchanging their holdings.

On behalf of one of the banks concerned a broker entered the Hall and offered to sell shares at Rs. 50 lower than the prices recommended by the directors. This excited considerable indignation, and the would-be seller thought it advisable to beat a hasty retreat. He afterwards placed a formal complaint with the directors.

It was rumoured that this was an attempt by the Specie Bank to undermine prices. The result was another drop in the price of the Bank's shares, which came down as far as Rs. 25. At this rate many *sodas* were effected.

A run of depositors was seen at the Bank before 2 o'clock and many came from long distances to withdraw their money. The Bank continued to pay out deposits until a late hour.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

QUESTION OF PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Rai Bahadur Mulchand of Ajmere, who is acting as the Chairman of the People's Bank Investigating Committee, announces that the committee's report is likely to be completed in a day or two. He adds that owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum six new members have been added to the committee.

LATER.

The following order was passed by the District Judge, Mr. Forbes, yesterday in the People's Bank liquidation proceedings:—"Several contributories to the Bank have applied to have the order appointing a provisional liquidator set aside. The main argument is that the contributories will hold a meeting on the 26th instant to decide the action which should be taken, and that a firm of auditors is engaged in the inspection of the books of the bank with a view to making a report to this meeting, and if the books be made over to the official liquidator, the auditors will be enable to present their report on that date. I understand that the head of Meugeans King and Simpson, auditors, is not at present in Lahore. I accordingly adjourn until the 27th for his reply, and permit the auditors to continue their inspection until that date. I refuse, however, to change my order appointing an official liquidator. It is clear that the Bank has been in virtual liquidation since June last, as no half-yearly report for those six months has yet been issued nor has a report of the accounts been published. A long account of a meeting of the Bank's contributories, held on September 30, has been put on file, but it contains no fact showing the Bank to be solvent. In any case, a careful enquiry, such as the official liquidator will be compelled to make will be in the interests of both the contributories and the creditors, whatever the ultimate outcome of the petition for winding up may be."

GROUNDS OF PETITION.

The following are briefly some of the grounds of the petition presented on behalf of Narandas Bhagwandas for winding up the Bank:—That at the last shareholders' meeting, it was admitted that the bank could not pay the debts and an appeal was made to the depositors and others to waive part of the interest. That the affairs of the Bank are greatly involved and that specific charges of mismanagement have been made against the Bank in the Press but the managers and directors have not chosen to meet those charges. That the auditors of the Bank have asked the directors to make public their reports and correspondence, but the directors have not broken silence. That at the meeting of September 30, the directors did nothing in the way of making a business-like statement, but only tried to work on the feelings and sentiments of the audience and the public. That a considerable portion of the assets of the bank consist of debts due from individuals, partnerships and limited companies of whom many have suffered repeated losses, and the assets and debts are not realisable to any appreciable extent.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" arrived at London on the afternoon of Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Persia," with the homeward mails of the 18th inst. arrived at Aden at 2 a. m. on Thursday the 23rd idem.

MINE EXPLOSION.

MYSTERY AS TO ITS ORIGIN.

ANOTHER PROPERTY IN GRAVE DANGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

It is authoritatively stated this morning that the Raneegunge colliery explosion was of a more serious nature than was at first supposed.

It appears that the mine is worked by six inclines, and these are stated to have been irretrievably lost. The cause of the explosion is at present a mystery, for this is regarded as one of the safest coalfields in India.

According to a telegram received on Thursday night, the fire spread very rapidly, and there is a danger of the Nodiha property, which is owned by the same company, being involved in the conflagrations. A representative of the firm left Calcutta on Thursday night for the scene of the disaster, in order to make a report upon the cause and the extent of the conflagration. It is not yet known whether any loss of life has occurred.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON PRESS AND THE APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times" in its leader on the new Commander-in-Chief says: "The object in view was to get the best man for the position as it now exists. That object could only be attained by the appointment of a soldier who is also a first-rate administrator."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—The Government has broken the alternation tradition and is likely to create an exceedingly unwholesome tradition in its stead. The path to the chief command in India now seems to lead through the ante-room of the Secretary of State. Sir Beauchamp Duff has always been more at home on the office stool than in the saddle. India wants at this critical juncture a man who will be mostly in the field."

Nevertheless the paper admits that no one is more suitable than Sir B. Duff to press to completion Lord Kitchener's neglected schemes.

POLICE SERGEANT'S MISDEMEANOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The Commissioner of Police recently issued a rule that pedestrians should use footpaths provided in certain thoroughfares instead of the thoroughfares themselves, a breach of which rule entitles the police to prosecute offenders. As it is intended that the rule should come into force on and from the 1st of next month, arrangements were made yesterday to proclaim the fact by beat-of-drum at different crossings in the city and its suburbs. It is reported that, while a head constable was carrying out this duty in Clive street, an energetic European Sergeant, who was on his rounds ordered the officer to immediately cease tom-toming, and, as he refused to comply, the Sergeant took him off to the local police station where he, the Sergeant, was rather surprised to learn that the head constable was carrying out the orders of the Commissioner of Police of which he, as a police Sergeant, was also expected to be cognizant.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SAND-GROUSE SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, TAL CHHAPAR, Oct. 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner and party, including H. E. Lady Hardinge, motored out to Kodamdesar tank to shoot sand-grouse, and a small bag was obtained.

Later the party motored into Bikaner where they had lunch at Lalgrah Palace. Immediately after lunch His Excellency and party left by train for Tal Chhapar station, where they arrived at 7 p. m. The route from the station to the camp, a distance of 3 miles, was lined by men carrying lighted torches.

Their Excellencies will remain at the camp to-day leaving for Hyderabad on Oct 25.

INDIAN FEELING IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Signs of growing good feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans are visible in Bengal. Rai Jyot Kumar Mukerjee Bahadur of Uttarpara has paid Rs. 1,000 out of his promised donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Anjuman Poor Moslem Students' Association, of which the Hon'ble Moulvi Mahomed Anwar Ali Chowdhry is the Secretary.

A NEW OPERATION.

PERFORMED FOR DIFFICULT EYE DISEASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent reports that Colonel R. H. Elliott, of the Indian Medical Service, successfully performed at the Minneapolis Hospital four operations for pacity of the eyes, known as glaucoma, hitherto regarded in America as practically incurable. Ten noted surgeons breathlessly watched the operations".

CEYLON LABOUR.

DECREE AGAINST COMMISSIONER.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN MADRAS COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The suit in which Mr. G. C. Bliss, Chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association, and Mr. H. Scoble Nicholson, Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, sued Mungammal Jessa Sing Sait, banker at Trichinopoly, and Norman Rowsell, formerly Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, for a decree against the defendants, or such of them as be liable, for the sum of Rs. 12,000 said to be the money of the association held in trust for it by the second defendant came to a conclusion before Rao Bahadur Krishnaswamy Rao, Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly, on the 22nd instant.

In the course of a lengthy judgment His Honour said:—I find the Association have cause of action against Rowsell, but none against Sait, and that Rowsell dealt with Sait in his own individual capacity. I find further that, whether it be called a loan or a deposit, notwithstanding that it was under a separate account, it was liable to be set off against the balance in the current account on behalf of Mr. Rowsell. A special plea is raised that, having accepted a promissory note for Rs. 12,000, the Association is not entitled to sue him on the original cause of action. I accept the evidence of Mr. Bliss and find that he took a promissory note merely subject to the approval of his committee, and that Mr. B iss was aware of the fact that the promissory note was taken only conditionally. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Bliss, who was not sure of the legal position as regards the liabilities of Sait, would have accepted a promissory note from Rowsell in complete satisfaction of the claim. Such conduct on his part would have amounted to an abandonment of the case as against Sait, and it is not likely he would have done so. The result of my finding is that the Association will get a decree against Rowsell. This may, perhaps, be an unfortunate result from the standpoint of the plaintiff Association, but it cannot be out of place to mention that it is due to Norman Rowsell, having been allowed for a period of nearly eight years to conduct the business, to keep accounts, and to transact with other people, in his own name as if he was the sole owner of the business. In result, I give decree to the plaintiff Association for the sum sued for Rs. 12,000 and costs and further interest at 6 per cent per annum against Rowsell. The suit against Sait is dismissed with costs.

A KARACHI MISUNDERSTANDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The *Sind Gazette* writes: "It turns out that the report that the firm of Chambarsingh Charatsing import merchants and commission agents had closed their doors on Wednesday was based on a rather curious misunderstanding. A telegram was received at the Karachi office of the firm on Wednesday morning announcing a death in the family of the firm in the Punjab, and, as is usual in such cases, the local manager here as an outward mark of grief and of respect for the dead, temporarily discontinued business. As soon, however, as the manager came to understand that his cessation from work was being generally misinterpreted in the bazar he at once publicly resumed his normal operations and thus set all anxiety at rest.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL JUDGE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Home Department:—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice Asutosh Chaudhuri, a temporary additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, to be a Judge of that Court in the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Hon. Justice Sir Richard Harington, Bart., with effect from November 15, 1913.

INDIAN PILGRIMS.

300 HAJIS LEFT BEHIND.

Owing to the refusal at the last moment of survey certificates by the authorities to two pilgrim steamers, a large number of pilgrims have been unable to leave the port.

About 300 Hajis have been left behind. They are stranded in Bombay, but the Commissioner of Police is considering means to send them back to their homes.

This year the total number of pilgrims who proceeded from Bombay harbour is 18,000; last year it was 30,000.

At Christ Church, Dowa Street, on October 4, the Rev. Edgar Sheppard baptised with the name of Elizabeth, the infant daughter of the Raja Muda and Rance Muda of Sarawak.

Mr. R. H. Macleod, late Indian Civil Service, barrister-at-law, has been appointed university teacher in Indian Law at Cambridge.

The Government of the Netherlands has officially recognised the Chinese Republic.

Montrose Town Council has agreed to lease to the War Office 185 acres of Montrose links for the purpose of an aerodrome.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

STIRRING ADDRESS BY MR. GOKHALE.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTION BY BOMBAY PUBLIC.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Moslem League has memorialised the Colonial Secretary respecting the intolerable position of Indians in South Africa, and especially regarding the judgment of the Natal division of the Supreme Court on the subject of monogamous marriages. The memorial says that Indian Mussalmans will regard the decision as an indirect attack on their religion. The cumulative result of these acts of harshness, repression, and virtual persecution, will be an intensification of the prevailing resentment, to the detriment of Imperial solidarity. The memorial appeals to the Secretary of State to interpose in favour of His Majesty's Indian subjects. The mere fact of South Africa being self-governing will not prevent the odium of ill treatment and injustice resting on the Imperial Government.—Reuter.

MEETING OF BOMBAY CITIZENS.

A number of citizens of Bombay met last evening at the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, in Esplanade Road to hear a statement by the Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale on the South African question. Mr. H. A. Wadia was in the chair.

Among those present were:—Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, Sir Jagmohundas Varjiwandas, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Coor, Mr. T. M. Kaderbhoy, Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi, Dr. Rustom Nanabhoy Ranina, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Natrajan, and Mr. Horniman.

MR. GOKHALE'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from Mr. Gokhale's speech:—

Indian emigration to South Africa began in the year 1859 when the Imperial Government, acting in the interests of the European planters in Natal, persuaded the Government of India to allow Indian labour to be recruited for that Colony under a system of indenture not far removed from slavery. As nearly four-fifths of the present Indian population in South Africa consists of indentured labourers, ex-indentured labourers and their descendants, and as the small proportion of free Indians—mostly petty traders—only followed the wake of indentured Indians in the first instance to supply their wants, it is clear that the Imperial authorities are directly responsible for the existence of an Indian problem in South Africa to-day.

To overcome the hesitation of the Government of India in the matter, the Imperial Government held out alluring prospects of how Indians so recruited would fare after their period of indenture was over. They would then, it was stated, have an opportunity to acquire land in the Colony and settle on it as free men and grow into a contented and prosperous agricultural community living on a far higher plane than the corresponding agricultural class in this country. The contract between the growing hopes thus held out at that time by the Imperial Government and the miserable hunted existence, which ex-indentured Indians are leading to-day in Natal under the operation of the £3 licence tax, is too dreadful for words, and I think we are entitled to remind the Imperial Government of all this when we now see a disposition on its part to leave our countrymen in South Africa to the tender mercies of the European community there and to shelter itself behind the plea that the Union of South Africa is a self-governing dominion, in the internal affairs of which it is unable to interfere. In the earlier years the one concern of the Colony was to induce the Indians to remain in the Colony after the completion of their indentures and though shocking cases of personal ill-treatment during the period of indenture were by no means infrequent and came to light from time to time, the attitude of the Colony towards Indians as a class was for a long time not unfriendly. With the growth of Indian numbers however, and with increasing competition between Indian traders and the poorer white traders, this attitude of the Colony underwent a complete change and for the last quarter of a century, speaking roughly, the Indian community of Natal has been subjected to relentless persecution in the course of which right after right has been taken away from the free population, the one fixed purpose of the Colony being to get rid of all Indians except those actually under indenture by making their life altogether intolerable.

LICENCE TAX.

The £3 licence tax is a weapon directed against ex-indentured Indians and their descendants, being a diabolical device to compel them either to quit the Colony after the completion of their indentures or else to go back into re-indenture. Under this law, which came into force in 1901, every ex-indentured Indian or the descendant of such an Indian, if male above 16 years or female above 13 years of age, must pay £3 a year for mere permission to live in the Colony or else suffer imprisonment, the result of the impost being, as admitted by the highest Natal authorities, to break up homes, drive men into paths of crime and women into lives of shame. The Colony makes no secret of the fact that it wants Indians, but wants them not as free men but only as beasts of burden, as indentured labourers living in a state of semi-slavery for the benefit of white planters. Thus only last month the South African Agricultural Union—a body of Natal planters—adopted the following resolution:—"That this Conference is of opinion that the abolition of £3 licence on time-expired Indians in Natal would be detrimental to the labour supply of the Province and contrary to the best interests of South Africa." And Sir Thomas Hyslop in moving the resolution said, with brutal frankness:—"The effect of the licence is to prevent Indians from settling in the country. It is extended to Colonial-born Indians now and if the licence were abolished Indians would have the choice of remaining in the

ountry as free men. We want Indians a indentured labourers, but not as ree men." I am referring at some ength to the position in Natal because he present struggle is not con ned to Transvaal only, as the last one was, but is general throughout South Africa and out of a total population of about a hundred and fifty thousand more than three-fourths are in Natal, the Cape and Transvaal having only about 25,000 and 10,000 Indians and Orangia only about a hundred. When the Boer War broke out the Indian community in Natal, in spite of the acute persecution which it was then suffering, came forward, out of a sense of duty to the Empire, to offer its services to the British Government. Owing to the disabilities under which Indians have to labour they could not take their place as fighters, but under Mr. Gandhi's leadership they arranged a corps of stretcher-bearers and acquitted themselves in that humble capacity with such zeal and devotion and discipline that their conduct extorted general admiration and received ample recognition from the authorities. For a time this led to a kindlier feeling towards them on the part of the English community in South Africa, but that did not last, and it was not long before the old policy of harrassment and persecution was again resumed. While things were thus again wearing their old complexion for Indians in Natal, their ill-treatment in the Transvaal after the close of the war became even more acu e and soon engrossed all public attention."

KRUGER'S GOVERNMENT.

The main incidents of the struggle that then ensued are, I am sure, still fresh in your memory and do not call for more than a passing reference today—how the anti-Indian legislation of President Kruger's Government was alleged as one of the causes for which England went to war with the two South African Republics, how that same legislation, instead of being repealed after the overthrow of the Republics, was enforced against Indians even more stringently than before, how on responsible Government being granted to the Transvaal the very first use made by the Transvaal Assembly of its legislative powers was to rush fresh anti-Indian l gislation of a most offensive character through the two houses without discussion and without even a single dissentient voice being raised, prohibiting the entry of any more Indians into the province and requiring those who were already there to register themselves, giving finger prints of all the ten digits while so register ing and how the Indian community, driven to despair by the failure of all appeals and all attempts at compromise and by the refusal of the Imperial Government to protect it from indignity and oppression, resolved not to submit to the humiliating legislation, preferring to go to jail and suffer in other ways rather than sacrifice their self-r spect. The struggle which thus commenced in 1906 lasted for four years, in the course of which untold miseries were unflinchingly endured by our countrymen and countrywomen in the Transvaal. 3,500 sentences of imprisonment were borne, about one hundred persons were deported, many families broken up, women and children in some cases being lost trace of, businesses ruined, and the entire community practically poparised.

A MEMORABLE STRUGGLE.

This memorable struggle, which, whatever its sufering, brought an accession of self-respect to the community and raised the Indian name throughout South Africa, was suspended a short time before the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty George V, on a compromise being arranged between General Smutts and Mr. Gandhi, a compromise reduced to writing and embodied in correspondence between the two parties. The terms of the compromise were that the offending legislation, passed by the Transvaal Assembly, was to be repealed; that in any new legislation that might be undertaken on the subject of immigration there was to be no statutory racial discrimination against Indians as Indians or Asiatics and that the existing rights were to be maintained. As the struggle was confined to the Transvaal, the terms of the compromise could only refer to the Transvaal.

I am convinced in my own mind that the Ministers at that time were sincerely anxious to carry out the provisional settlement both in letter and in spirit. And even after what has happened I venture to think that if the difficulties created by the sensation of General Hertzog from the ministry had not hampered the Government they would have carried out the compromise entered into with Mr. Gandhi General Hertzog's revolt, however, soon changed the whole aspect of things.

The whole attitude adopted by the Ministry towards the Indian community in the discussions on this year's Imigration Bill showed an attitude of superciliousness a d cont m t which was deliberately designed to palcate the Free-Staters and otherextreme Boers.

The specific demands which Mr. Gandhi and other passive resisters had now put forward were six in number:— (1) The racial bar which disagured the present B ll, in that a humiliating and wholly unnecessary declaration, which was not required of Europeans, was still required of Indians wanting to enter the Free State, be removed; (2) the right of South Africa born Indians to enter the Cape freely, which had been taken away, be restored; (3) the right of domicile which ex-indentured Indians paying the £3 licence tax could acquire in Natal after a residence of three years as recognised by a decision of the Natal Supreme Court only last December, be restored; (4) the £3 licence tax, to which ex-indentured Indians are subject, be abolished; (5) all monogamous marriages celebrated in accorda ce with Hindu or Mahomedan rights, whether inside South Africa or outside South Africa, be recognised as valid; and (6) all existing laws affecting Indians be administered in a spirit of sympathy and consideration for the community. Of these demands the first three arise wholly out of the provisional settlement.

A FIERCE WAR.

There can be no manner of doubt that the new struggle will be the fiercest that the Indian community in South Africa has so far had to wage. The Government is in no mood to listen to the passive resisters and the bulk of the European community who are bitterly hostile will urge the Government to crush the spirit of the Indian community once for all. But Mr. Gandhi has not entered on the struggle without the fullest realisation of the situation and certainly he has not entered on it in a lightheartedspirit. He knows that the odds this time are tremendously against the Indians. The Government will not yield if it can help it, the Imperial Government will be reluctant to exert any further pressure in favour of passive resisters and among the Indians themselves already exhausted by the last struggle weakened persons will be found shrinking from the sacrifices involved. But Mr. Gandhi is full of courage and what is more he is full of hope.

HORRORS OF JAIL LIFE.

The horrors of jail-life in South Africa with Kaffir warders, devoid of all notions of humanity, for Indian prisoners, do not deter them, and they are lifting the whole struggle to a plane which the last struggle even at its highest did not reach. Already two thousand families of indentured and ex-indentured men have joined the struggle. They are suspending work in collieries and on fields, and unless the Government guarantees the repeal of the £3 tax next sess on the industries which depend on Indian labour will soon be paralysed, and the Government will have a big job on its hands.

FUNDS WANTED.

Funds will now be started in the different provinces, but I think it will be desirable that all remittances should be made from one centre in India, and I would respectfully suggest Bombay as the most suitable centre.

The agitation on this question is bound to stir up racial feelings, and, though they will in the first instance be directed to the European community of South Africa, they may not, unless we are very careful, remain confined to that community.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

In thanking Mr. Gokhle, the chairman said, no man could have spoken with better authority and knowledge and with a better sense of responsibility than Mr. Gokhale. The Imperial authorities would understand that the movement of passive resistance had survived. He appealed to all the Indians, rich and poor, high and low, to combine to help the sufferers by putting their hands in their pockets.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola then moved the following resolution :—

'That efforts be made to raise sufficient funds to support those who may need support owing to losses sustained in the passive resistance struggle going on in South Africa."

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following subscriptions were then collected:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Rs. 5,000; Mr. Morarji Goculdas, Rs. 5,000; Mr. H. A. Wadia, Rs. 1,000; Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, Rs. 1,000; the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Shamaldas, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Rs. 1,000; and Mr. Haji Ismail Sobhani, Rs. 1,000.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

RUMOURED SPLIT DENIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, Joint Secretary of the South African League, has sent a communication to the Press stating that there is absolutely no truth in the news, recently cabled by Reuter, that there is a split among Indians in South Africa in regard to the Passive Resistance movement. The following is the cable Mr. Natesan has received from Mr. Gandhi :—"The report is entirely false. Meetings held throughout the country are strongly supporting the movement and nearly a hundred men and women representing all sections of the community are already in gaol."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. R. N. Pritchard is posted as Political Officer, Bundi.

Mr S. F. Madden officiates as the Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, vice Mr. Waddington granted one year and one month's leave.

Mr. S. E. Pears is posted as the Political Agent, Khyber.

Major W. J. Keen is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Major Williams, I.M.S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

Major Husband, I.M.S of Wano Agency, and Major Condon, I.M.S., of Hazara.

Mr. B. J. Gould officiates as Political Officer, Siccim.

Captain Bridges, 2nd Fifth Gurkha Rifles, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Kashmier Imperial Service Infantry, and Commandant, Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Walker, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Governmen. Majors Fenning and Stewatt and Captain Biscoe, Cantonment Magistrates, are granted one year's leave each. Major Boddam, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is promoted to Lieut.-Col and Lieut. Allen, 82nd Lancers to Captain Conductor William Davies, Telegraph Department, becomes Commissary with honorary rank as Lieutenant. Brevet Colonels G. A. Williams and A. P. D. Harris, Lieut-Col. E. M. Jackson, 88th Carnatic Infantry, Lieut Col. L. L. Mathias and Major M. C. Barnet, 25th Cavalry, retire from the service. The Hon. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer becomes Honorary Colonel, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, vice Sir Louis Dane resigned. Mr. J. W. Hose becomes, Commandant, Agra Volunter Rifles, with the rank of Lieut-Colonel, vice Mr. Ball deceased.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Criminal case of the All India Banking Insurance Co., Ltd., versus Rajani Bnode Chakravarti, Jogesh Chandra Guha and Mahandra Lall Guha, have been transferred from the court of the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, to that of District Magistrate, Chittagong. Colonel R. Robertson, I.M.S. reverts to military duty. Colonel Loyons, I.M.S., goes to Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, C.S., is confirmed in Class 1. Messrs. K. C. Dutta and Hodyra are confirmed in Class 2 of Accountants-General. Mr. W. Aledr, C. S., is confirmed in Class 3 and promoted sub-protem to Class 2, and Mr. C. D. Cadfton to Class 2 of Accountants-General. Messrs J. F. Graham. C. S. and E. Burdon are confirmed in Classes 1 and 2, of General Light. Mr. W. T. Wright. C. S., and Mr N. Walker, C. S., are promoted to sub-protem to Class 2 of General Light. Mr. S. K. Levat Yeats become sub-protem, Class 1 Accountants-General.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

gallantly for the much-maligned ballet girl. "She has to study hard and serve a long apprenticeship for her berth; she has to go through a daily and nightly toil for a miserable pittance; which seldom rises above a bare living wage, and when she goes home at night it is not always to a gaudily-furnished flat, with the attendant admiration of gilded youths, but more likely to the domestic purlieus of the Camberwell-Road, or some such modest housing environment." The up to-date and up-to-late chorus girl is according to Jimmy and according to one's observation "a verydifferent proposition." Of the "Great Macdermott" the author writes: "It is often stated that Macdermott received periodical consideration from the Jingo Party to keep this song well to the fore and no doubt a good deal of "lobbying" of this sort went on. In the Disraelian days an extempore vocalist named Charles Williams was known to be in the play of Beconsfield's party to launch out to the nightly thousands at the Paragon and the Canterbury the particular views of the Lord of Beaconsfield. I do not think for one moment that the hero of Peace with Honour was a personal party to all this log-rolling, but the political agents knew the value of getting home nightly to several thousands of voters, all of whom in the old days, with pipe in the mouth and pewter in the fists were in this fashion more susceptible to political pap." And were not the services of a talented beautiful actress made use of not so very long ago in support of a certain political movement?

OLLA PODRIDA.

One of the candidates in the recent Civil Services examination,—whether he was English, Scotish, Irish, or Indian, does not matter—was not awarded a single mark! One of the successful candidates occupies his high position on the list to the bad handwriting of the man next to him.

MORAL STUDY: CALIGRAPHY.

There was a burglary at the residence of Sir Francis Fox at Wimbledon on Tuesday, and two men are in custody. In giving evidence against them Sir Francis said a few articles of silver were carried off "but the electro-plate had not been touched." That reminds one of a remark once made by a Judge that Elkingtons had saved many men from committing crime. He meant that wise people insent their family silver away to be taken care of at banks etc. and used electro-plate. It might save dwellers in isolated spots beloved of burglars to display the following notice outside their houses: "Only electro-plate used here."

WHAT IS BEING WORN IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The new silhouette is full of infinite charm, and, although many women are at present a little wary of adopting it, there is no doubt at all that before many months, its very pregnant fascination will be universally recognised Obviously it borrows inspiration from Oriental modes of dress, notably that of Japan, though Persian influence is often strongly marked. A vagueness, with a revelation of form, from time to time permeates the new outline. Shoulders are drooping, armholes very wide, and undefined, sleeves long and falling over the hand. The waist-line changes its position with impunity. In some of the latest models it is very high, just under the line of the bust, in others it is almost normal, while others yet again show it somewhere very near the hips. The wide sash, a well-known attribute of the Japanese kimono, is very insistent, and it attracts instant attention on all the latest gowns—afternoon and evening toilettes alike. The wide loose collar, which stands away from the neck behind, is also very fashionable, and finds peculiarly happy expression on the new models for evening wraps.

The peg top skirt, which is Fashion's latest innovation, produces a distinctly novel outline, though the latter is really only becoming to the woman of slender figure. This skirt is cut so that there is considerable fulness round the hips but a tightness below them. It allows of repetition of the wrap-over idea, but the wrap in this instance does not commence from the waist line, but from under the fulness across the hips. The peg-top silhouette is clearly reminiscent of the panier, but with added quaintness and attraction. Many of the models which have adopted this type of skirt, are finding inspiration from Russian quarters, which are very adaptive to its exigencies.

A very simple little frock, our first sketch is redolent of the hankering after plain effects which predominates the mode of to day. This particular model was of ravenswing blue silk crepe, stamped with a pattern of orange thistles with sea-green leaves. The high swathed sash was of soft orange silk, while the large Japanese collar reaching to the b.l. in front was of fine white crepe, as were also the tiny turned-back cuffs.

Our second sketch possesses a bodice in which the sleeve is set into the lining, and the material of the bodice itself is cut wider to simulate epanlettes on either shoulder. The full sloped basque, Persian in inspiration, has a gathered frill above the waist-belt.

The model looked exquisite in green panne of a supple quality, the lining of gold and green brocade.

ROYAL GIFTS TO THE DALAI LAMA.

TO BE FORMALLY PRESENTED IN INDIA.

The King and Queen received at Buckingham Palace rather more than three months ago a Tibetan deputation bearing letters and presents from the Dalai Lama, and these gifts were placed on loan by his Majesty at the British Museum. A few days ago, said the *Times* in mail week, the return gifts of the King were shipped to India to be formally presented to the Dalai Lama, in due course by an officer of the Government of India on the King's behalf. While for obvious reason these royal presents cannot vie in historic, emblematic, and religious interest with some of the gifts received from the titular head of an ancient civilisation sequestered on "the roof of the world," they comprise examples of the best British decorative and applied arts in their several departments. They are accompanied by an autograph letter from the King expressing friendly sentiments and enclosed, in accordance with Eastern custom in such cases in a silk scarf of great value. In a fuller description of the gifts than has yet been published here the "Times" says that the gold and silver presents have been fitted in a teakwood case lined with white velvet specially constructed to be impervious to climatic conditions. When opened the case exhibits in the centre a gold rice cup and cover and a plate, surrounded by two flower vases and two photo frames containing signed photographs of the King and Queen, guarded on either side by a richly chased gold model of a Trafalgar lion mounted on a white marble pedestal. The cup and cover, a copy of work of Charles. II period, is richly chased with acanthus-leaf decoration, open leafage button, and two scroll handles; and the plate and flower vases are also ornamented with richly chased acanthus leaves. The photograph frames, like all the other gold articles, are of 18 carat, and have yellow enamelled panels on engine-turned silver; the backs are of silver water gilt, and eight 'applied acanthus leaves complete the embellishment. Beneath the gold plate is a sequence of our English coinage, ranging from a sovereign to a farthing, all of the present year. In the lids of the case are fitted two solid silver photograph frames corresponding in pattern to the gold frames and containing water-colour drawings of the Houses of Parliament, and of Buckingham Palace.

The presents from the Dalai Lama now in the British Museum included a coat of Tibetan armour, with a steel helmet and a Durge sword. These gifts are reciprocated with fine examples of British workmanship in modern individual armament—namely, a Wilkinson scimitar with highly embossed blade and fancy gold wire cord sword-knot, and chamois and brown leather cases; also two twelve-bore hammerless ejector guns with gold inlay fitted with a leather double gun case, cartridge magazine, cleaning rod, and cartridges. Again, the historic Tibetan saddle with trappings sent to the King is reciprocated by a regulation English saddle with bridle and all accessories, including a handsome saddle-cloth ornamented with gold lace and embroidery. His Holiness will also be the recipient of a fine carriage with harness and accessories and three horses, which are being purchased in India. The modern costume of a Tibetan lady is not being returned by the latest creation of Bond Street; but the Dalai Lama will receive beautiful examples of British textiles in long rolls of the best Irish table linen and of Scotch tweed, in addition to the silk scarf enclosing the royal letter.

A gift of perhaps more personal interest for a potentate leading a life of traditional seclusion is a handsome gentleman's writing case, fitted with polished pig-skin and silver mountings. If his Holiness cares to vary the routine of life in the Potala by watching the heavenly bodies, he will be gratified with the fine Dolland telescope on tall mahogany stand, included in this remarkable collection of costly gifts. Last, but not least, he will become the possessor of that unique compendium of both Western and Eastern knowledge, the eleventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," on India paper, in the best yellow morocco binding, and enclosed in a beautifully panelled case.

The Countess of Kerry gave birth to a son on Oct. 7 at 18 Gloucester Place, W.

SOCIETY AT HOME.

A WEEK OF WEDDINGS.

DANCING BOOM.

THE COMING SEASON IN BOHEMIA.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Abergeldy Castle has been gay this autumn with the presence of young people, whom Princess Henry likes at all times to have round her. Prince Leopold and Prince Maurice of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and now Princess Patricia, have all been the guests of Princess Henry, and there has been much coming and going between the cousins at Abergeldy, Balmoral and Marlodge. It is the invariable custom of the King and Queen, with the members of their family, to drive over to Mar lodge for luncheon after morning service at Crathie Church on a Sunday, and the party from Abergeldy has often been included in these family gatherings.

Buckingham Palace in the present reign sees a good deal more of the Sovereigns that it did in the last, in any case, and His Majesty, more especially, makes much longer stays in town in the autumn than did Queen Alexandra, who at this time of the year was never in London.

SOCIETY WEDDING IN OLDEST LONDON CHURCH.

Miss Ailens Brodrick, third daughter of Lord Midleton and the late Hilda Brodrick, was married on Saturday week last in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, London, to Mr. Charles Meade, son of the late Sir Robert Meade. The Dean of Westminister officiated, and the service was fully choral. The clergy and choir and the attendants on the bride awaited her coming at the outer gate, and the procession was an imposing one down the long walk by the churchyard and through the antique porch to the fine old church. Lord Middleton gave his daughter away, and she wore a filmy old veil and a green wreath, with a lovely princess gown of metallic brocade and magnificent point lace. A tiny boy and girl upheld her train, and she was followed by a bevy of little people in soft pink, the girls with myrtle wreaths and bouquets. The three pages were Master Francis Brodrick, (the little brother of the bride), Master Hugh Whitehead, and Master David Williams.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

The Brodrick-Meade wedding is the first society wedding, for a great number of years, solemnised at the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the oldest church in London, if we except the chapel in the Tower.

The church was founded in 1123, by Rahen, a minstrel of Henry I who after a vision of St. Bartholomew established at Smithfield a priory of black canons, with a hospital attached, in honour of the Saint. Of course this church, like all old churches, has been extensively restored; but notwithstanding that it is a singularly fine example of Norman and Early English work.

Henry VIII destroyed, as he did so many previous ecclesiastical relics, the Early English have, and generally St. Bartholomews has suffered strange vicissitudes. When the Priory which desolved the Church became neglected, and as times went on a blacksmiths forge was set up in the north transept, a frings factory in the Lady chapel, a tobacco factory in the refectory, and a stable in what was left of the cloisters. A fire early in the last century almost completed the ruin of a rare old building. Then the people awoke to the sense of their neglect, and thousands of pounds were spent to repair the injuries wrought by time and by the ignorance and stupidity of men who knew not how to value a noble fabric. A curious old custom still prevails at this church. Long long ago a legacy was left for the adornment of Rahen's tomb by one of the women-cleaners. From the balance of this fund, twenty-one sixpences are placed every Good Friday morning on a tombstone in the churchyard and picked up by twenty-one aged widows.

Now that Miss Brodrick has chosen this wonderful old church for her wedding, it is (let us hope) not likely to be the last; for a more delightful old-world part of London than West Smithfield on a Saturday afternoon, when all business for the week is over, cannot be found.

On passing out of the church if one turns to the right, he (or she) will enter the Cloth Fair, the only fifteenth century street left in London. It, too, is doomed. For the County Council is contemplating a vast scheme of "improvements". In the Cloth Fair are quaint gabled Elizabethan homes in one of which Milton is said to have concealed himself after the Restoration. Here, too, Hogarth painted his famous pictures, and Benjmin Franklin worked as printer. Here, again, is Ye Dick Whittington, yo oldest licensed house in London. Here are held the "Court of Pied Pondre" for correcting weights and measures and enforcing bargains during the annual fair. Here was the "Grub" street of Pope's "Dunciad," The place teems with ancient memories.

"EMERALD WEDDING" AT KNOLE.

The marriage of the Hon. Victoria Sackville West (The "Kiddie" of the recent celebrated wild case) to Mr. Harold Nicolson, which took place in the private chapel at Knole, was of great interest, the bridegroom being the son of a great diplomatist, and the bride, the only child of Lord and Lady Sackville, of historical and beautiful Knole.

Lady Sackville and her daughter are well-known to be extremely artistic, therefore the wedding and the trousseau dresses will be much discussed. It has been stated that various authorities abroad had been consulted about them but the truth is that they are the work solely of Mr. Reville.

The wedding dress was of a perfectly beautiful gold and white brocade copied from an old Persian design, and draped with priceless lace which has a long family history. As the bride and bridegroom are going to Egypt on a visit to Viscount Kitchener, the trousseau will include some dresses specially designed by Mr. Reville of Reville and Rossiter's for wearing in the land of the Pharaohs by the bride, whose personality enables her to wear original and striking gowns with distinction.

Miss Sackville-West has a passionate love for emeralds, and there is a wonderful collection of these gems included in the 600 odd wedding presents. The pretty green stones are set in tiaras, rings, combs, necklaces, and other ornaments. The meaning of emeralds in "jewel language" is "success in love."

Among the 600 wedding presents there are gifts from all parts of the world. Some of the jewellery given by Lady Sackville-West to her daughter may be of interest :—A diamond tiara, in each loop of which spaces are left for fixing large emeralds, rubies etc. A long diamond chain, interpersed with fifteen large emeralds. An Empire comb jewelled with seven emeralds and several large diamond "leaves." A large emerald brooch, two emerald rings, two "tassels" of rubies and diamonds, a neck ornament containing seven large diamonds, and a corsage ornament in diamonds.

WEDDING OF THE HEIR TO A DUKEDOM.

The marriage, of Lord Ipswich, son of Lord Euston and grandson of the veteran Duke of Grafton, to Miss Auriel Brougham, took place very quietly at noon at All Saints', Margaret Street.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a peplum of chiffon on a soft satin dress, with a train of exquisite old lace, and a tulle veil caught with a chaplet of green leaves, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. The bride was unattended, but in attendance on the bridegroom was his cousin, Mr. Edward Fitzroy, who wore naval uniform. There was no reception, on account of the mourning in the bride room's family. Lord Ipswich will, of course, succeed to the dukedom. He is an energetic student of agricultural problems, and is on the staff of the Agricultural College at Wye, in Kent.

ENGLISH PEER MARRIES PRETTIEST AMERICAN GIRL.

Miss Isabel Valle, the prettiest girl in America, according to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, was married at St. Louis to Mr. James Hope Nelson, son of Sir William Nelson. The bride joined the Catholic Church in order to be of the same faith as her husband. The couple left at once for New York, en route to France. They contemplate a European tour before taking up their residence at the Nelson family seat at Batsford Park, Leicestershire.

SOCIETY AT NEW MARKET.

At Newmarket there was a large attendance to witness the race for the Jockey Club Stakes of £10,000. One hardly expects to see many elaborate autumn toiloties at the First October Meeting, and many ladies present wore ordinary summer dresses. Red and orange are undoubtedly fashionable colourings this autumn, and more of them will be seen as the year advances. One or two ladies wore tweed coats and skirts, the latter slit upon one side high enough to show the knee when walking. Several broche cloth costumes were to be seen, and there are premonitions of a revival of very fine faced cloth, especially in dark colourings, such as sepia and platinum grey. With regard to hats nearly all worn were quite small, and, as a rule, composed of velvet or felt, and, naturally, with autumn fewer flowers for adornment. Occasionally a simple floral ornament was noted, especially one which was composed of bright yellow feathers, fashioned in the shape of a tulip on a long stalk.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S "FALSTAFF."

At the Leeds Musical Festival Sir Edward Elgars's new "Falstaff" was played. The work is described as a "symphonic study" for full orchestra "in C minor, with two interludes in A minor." It is the composer's Op. 68, and is dedicated to Mr. Landon Ronald. A glance at the score shows that it is one of Sir Edward's most largely planned orchestral works, ranking with Variations, the two symphonies, and the violin concerto. The interludes are entitled "Dream In eside: Jack Falstaff, now Sir John, a boy, and page to Sir Thomas Mowray, Duke of Norfolk," and "Gloucestershire: Shallon's orchard." The score covers 147 pages. The orchestra required contains a strong force of percursion instruments.

TEA PLANTER BARONET.

Sir Frederick William Williams, Bart., of Pilland, Barnstable, North Devon, who was aged twenty-five, died on Wednesday week at the Paris Municipal Hospital, Marson Dubois, in the Faubourg St. Devis. His death was due to an excessive dose of ether. Sir Frederick, who was a tall, fair-haired young man of distinguished manners and appearance, succeeded to the title in 1905 on the death of his brother. He came to Paris in January of this year and resided at 48, Rue de la Rochefoucauld, in Montmartre. He is believed to have contracted the drug habit before coming to France, but after taking up his residence in Montmartre he became a slave to narcotics.

Mr. Burton Robert Williams, brother of the late Sir Frederic, who is not married, succeeds to the title. He is aged twenty-four. Formerly a lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion of the Devon Regiment, he is now living on a tea plantation in Ceylon. The baronetcy was created in 1866. The first baronet, Sir William, was High Sheriff, of Cornwall in 1851. The family is of Welsh origin and it is said the two brothers went to Cornwall at the beginning of the eighteenth century toengage in mining enterprises.

NEW DANCES.

During the coming winter there will be in London, a decided boom in dancing. The academies, where the 'prentice foot is taught the light fantastic movement, are at work a month in advance of the season. It is said that in numerous West End centres liesured Londoners will be dancing by day as well as night. "Tango" teas and suppers will be regular features in the most modern clubs, which are modelling their programmes this year on a more ambitious scale.

The Cabaret Club, for example, will provide dramatic and musical evenings, and trial performances on Thursdays, new singers and artists appearing in the presence of critics and managers. Many notable dancers will perform before its members, and plays will be submitted once a week by a Sunday theatre section.

The number of places where gaiety and Bohemianism flourish is increasing. Already particulars have been given of the prospectus opening of one new centre of this sort near the Hippodrome, and other projects of the same sort are afoot.

The home of one of the most exclusive of the old Bond-street Gallery, from Piccadilly, and the will have dancesin the afternoons as well as at night.

"I am teaching the Tango all day long," said Mr. Collier, of new Bond-street, to a newspaper representative. "The waltz is absolutely dead, and the society dance programmes will be recast entirely during the next few months.

"Probably they will be made up of the Tango, the Maxise, and the Boston. The one-step may perhaps survive. There are 360 steps in the Tango, though an expert dancer does not use as a rule more than twenty.

"I have never known so much enthusiasm for dancing as there is just now. Not only does this effect people in May fair, but it has caught the middle classes, large numbers of business men are working hard in picking up the new dances after leaving their offices."

Finally, a week ago to-day, a new period in the history of Covent Garden Fancy Dress Balls was begun. The attendance has been increasing every season since the first ball was given twenty-three years ago.

So to give the dancers more room, the stage is to be used when necessary as part of the floor. This will double the accommodation.

On a platform in the centre the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, supplies the music. There were four Tango dances on the programme on the opening night. These were danced with great skill. Prizes were given to the best Tango dances, in addition to awards for the old favourites.

The balls will, as usual, take place fortnightly until the end of March.

TRADE UNION FOR WIVES.

The latest thing in industrial organisation is—a trade union for wives! It is called the Home Makers' Union. The first branch of it has been organised at Thornton Heath by a lady living in a south-west suburb of London. The inquisitors under the National Insurance Act have, it is said, made the Englishman's home a castle without defence. Whatever Englishmen may do English women are not going to take this sort of thing with lamblike resignation. So the wives wish to organise themselves on trade union lines.

In the new society they will meet and debate home questions, decide what they require and endeavour to obtain it by way of deputations to powers that be or by other methods. When sufficiently strong a home centre will be acquired for meetings of various other purposes. Coal and other commodities will be bought in bulk on the co-operative system. On the all-important questions to wives of housing, pure milk, cost of living, home duties, education, and recreation, members may gather in council and make their deliberations effective by the fact that they are organised. To whom does the union especially appeal?

To the woman who has been a trade unionist when working at a trade or profession when a spinster, and to the wives of clerks, mechanics, and others who are trade unionists. Husbands are not regarded as employers, and the union fosters the idea that women are equal fellow-workers with men—different duties but equal rights. Shopkeepers will find the union keeping a sharp eye upon them, and any fully proved unfairness, especially unsatisfactory treatment of assistants, will result in a boycott. Value for money and fair conditions for employed will be a matter the trademan must study where there is a branch of the Home Makers' Union.

A PECULIARITY OF THE STRAND.

I wonder if any of our lady visitors from Bombay have ever stayed for a day or so in any of the numerous hotels in the Strand—from the lordly Savoy and the notably Cecil to the comparatively humble caravansaries which are dotted here and there throughout that noble thoroughfare—and if, during their brief sojourn, they have had occasion to go out in quest if a yard of black velvet ribbon or any other things usually found in draper's shops. If they have, I should like to interview them on their experience and hear their exclamations on the draperless condition of the Strand.

Thousands of women stay in the Strand hotels for longer or shorter periods as pleasure or business demands; thousands of women earn their daily bread in the offices and other business establishments in the Strand; and tens of thousands of women daily walk from one end of the Strand to the other. Yet, strange as it may sound, there is not a draper's shop either in the Strand or in Fleet Street—not one from Ludgate Hill to Charing Cross! Nowhere in all this long street—two streets curtailed into one—is there a shop where a woman might venture in with any reasonable hope of being able to purchase a pair of ribbon (typewriter variety excluded) or a packet of hooks and eyes. Why this is so I don't know. It is one of those peculiarities in which London abounds.

True, a bonnet shop has recently been established near the Hotel Cecil; and, perhaps, it heralds a new vogue—another change in ever-changing London. The Strand has hitherto been almost exclusively a street of and for men. Here is an analysis of its shops:—

Tailors	23	Tobacconists	19
Hosiers and Outfitters	22	Hairdressers	14
Hat-makers	7	Restaurant and tea-shops	34
Boot-makers	12		

There are, it may be noted, no butchers, no bakers, no greengrocers (though a couple of fruit-shops), but more than the usual proportion of saddlers, gunmakers, trunk and portmanteau-makers and opticians—a business in which the Strand is particularly rich. What feminine appeal it can offer lies mainly in its numerous jewellers' and watchmakers shops—23 in all. There is an unexpected touch of domesticity in its solitary plumber and its solitary carpenter.

On the other hand the chief trades in Regent-street are:—

Costumiers, &c	43	Boot-makers	12
Jewellers, &c	33	Hairdressers	11
Tailors and Ladies'		Photographers	8
Tailors	28	Hosiers	5

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 17th instant passed Suez at 1 a. m on Thursday the 23rd idem.

Viscount Clive, who has just left Sandhurst and joined the Scots Guards, comes of age on Dec. 2

The Hon'ble Sir John Arkinson arrived from Ootacamund yesterday morning under the usual salute. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer is already in Madras, while the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is expected to arrive on Oct 26.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

MATCH FOR THE F. A. CHARITY SHIELD.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Gloucester beat the Harlequins, at Twickenham, on Oct. 4, by 8 points to 0; Blackheath beat United Services, at Blackheath, by 23 points to 5; Rosslyn Park beat London Scottish, at Richmond, by 9 points to 5.

Richmond beat London Hospital, at Richmond, on Oct. 4, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Old Alleynians beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Dulwich, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

Old Leysians beat London Irish, at Wandsworth, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (14 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Guy's Hospital beat Catford Bridge, at Honor Oak Park, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 0.

Old Blues beat Royal Military College (Sandhurst), at Twickenham, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Newport beat Old marchant Taylors, at Newport, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat Bristol, at Cardiff, by 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (13 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Llanelly beat Bridgend, at Llanelly, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points).

Swansea beat Devonport Albion, at Swansea, by 3 goals and 1 goal from a mark (18 points) to 0.

Abertillery beat Cheltenham, at Abertillery, by 2 goals and 1 dropped goal (14 points) to 0.

Aberavon beat Neath, at Neath, by 2 dropped goals (8 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Bath beat Exeter, at Bath, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0

Bridgwater Albion beat Torquay Athletic, at Bridgwater, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Leicester beat Headingley, at Leicester, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Northampton beat Coventry, at Northampton, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Manchester beat Moseley, at Manchester by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Liverpool beat Birkenhead Park, at Liverpool, by 3 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries (30 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Watsonians beat Heriotonians, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0.

Pontypool and Newport played a drawn game, at Pontypool, on Oct. 6, Pontypool having scored 1 try (3 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points) by their opponents.

Glamorgan beat Devon, at Torquay, on Oct. 8, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points) to 1 try (3 points), and the Royal Military College beat Blackheath at Camberley, by 5 tries (15 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Instead of calling upon the champions of the Football League and Southern League to compete for their Charity Shield the Football Association chose teams of amateurs and professionals. The match was played at New Cross on Oct. 6, and resulted in a victory for the professional side by 7 goals to 2. Mr. J. C. Clegg, in the absence of Lord Kinnaird, presented the shield to Crompton, the professional captain, and medals to both teams. The "gate" realised £390.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on Oct. 4 were as follows :— Blackburn Rovers, 3 goals, Derby County 1, at Blackburn ; Manchester United 3, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Manchester ; Bolton Wanderers 3, Newcastle United 1, at Bolton ; West Bromwich Albion 1, Aston Villa 0, at West Bromwich ; Sheffield United 2, Sunderland 1, at Sunderland ; Sheffield Wednesday 4, Liverpool 1, at Sheffield ; Chelsea 2, Preston North End 0, at Chelsea ; Bradford City 3, Manchester City 2, at Bradford ; Everton 2, Middlesborough 0, at Everton; Oldham Athletic 1, Burnley 1, at Oldham.

The results of the matches in the second division of the League on Oct. 4 were as follows;—Bury 1 goal, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Highbury ; Clapton Orient 1, Notts County 0, at Homerton ; Fulham 3, Stockport County 1, at Stockport ; Bristol City 0, Wolverhamton Wanderers 0, at Bristol ; Birmingham 1, Hull City 1, at Birmingham ; Leeds City 2, Leicester Fosse 1, at Leeds ; Grimsby Town 1, Barnsley 1, at Grimsby ; Notts Forest 1, Huddersfield Town 1, at Nottingham ; Glossop 2, Bradford 1, at Glossop ; Blackpool 2, Lincoln City 1, at Blackpool.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Oct. 4 were as follows :—Swindon Town 1 goal, Crystal Palace 0, at the Crystal Palace ; Southampton 3, Merthyr Town 0, at Southampton; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Southend United 1, at Southend ; Norwich City 2, Millwall 2, at Norwich ; Plymouth Argyle 3, West Ham United 0, at Plymouth ; Reading 2, Bristol Rovers 1, at Reading ; Portsmouth 1, Gillingham 0, at Gillingham ; Exeter City 1, Watford 0, at Watford: Northampton 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Northampton ; Coventry City 2, Cardiff City 2, at Coventry.

The Civil Service beat the Casuals, in the Southern Amateur League, at Tufnell Park, on Oct. 4, by 3 goals to 2 ; Townley Park and Ealing played a drawn game, at Dulwich, each side having scored 2 goals

RACING.

The Newmarket First October Meeting was brought to a close on Oct. 3. Mr. L. Neumann's Lanius won the Rous Memorial Stakes, and Mr. J Hornung's Ben Wyvis the Newmarket St. Leger Stakes, and Mr J. S. Austen's Kiltoi a Handicap. The Bretby Welter Handicap was won by Sir T. Dewar's Irish Demon, and the Ditch Mile Nursery Handicap by Mr. J. Ryan's Willbrook.

At Lingfield Park on Oct 4 Mr. T. Nolan's Scarlet Runner won the Pheasant Handicap, and the Home-bred Foal Stakes went to the Earl of Durham's Poet's Licence.

At the Nottingham Autumn Meeting on Oct. 6 the Nottingham Handicap was won by Mr. J. S. Morrison's Grave Greek, the Bestwood Nursery Handicap by Mr. S. B. Joel's Bugler Boy, and the Trent Selling Plate by Mr. R. Wootton's Spiked.

The Welbeck Handicap was the chief race on the Nottingham card on Oct. 7, and it was won by Mr. E. Clark's Star of Doon. The Sherwood Forest Nursery Plate fell to Mr. W. Clark's St. Spasa.

At the Windsor October Meeting, on Oct. 8, the Berkshire Handicap was won by Mr. R. Mills's Romeo, the Frogmore Nursery Handicap by Mr. S. B. Joel's Westphalia, and the Rays Selling Handicap by Mr. J. Dugdale's Border Chief.

GOLF.

The autumn meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club was concluded at Hoylake on Oct. 3, when sixty couples competed. Mr. John Ball and Mr. D. Forster tied for the chief scratch prize, the Kennard Gold Medal, with 76. The Royal Cup and first handicap prize was won by Mr. J. P. Brocklebank with 72, and the second handicap prize by Mr. W. Breach, with 79 net. Mr. Brocklebank also won the aggregate prize for the best net score on both days of the meeting, his total being 157.

The autumn meeting of the Royal Automobile Club was held on the Hanger Hill Club's course of Oct. 8. The Hele-Shaw Cup was won by Mr. Douglas Grant (+3) with a return of 80. There was a tie for the Skelton Cupbetween Dr. Hele-Shaw, 82-2=80, and Mr. J. S. Mallam, 93-13=80.

FENCING.

The return six-a-side match between the Navy and the Sabre Club was held at the Salle Bertrand, 10 Warwick Street, Regent Street on Oct 4. An interesting and keen contest ended in a tie with eighteen defeats each. The captains of the respective teams were then called upon to fight off the tie, and Lieut E. W. Brookfield, R. N., won the match for the Navy by beating Mr. H. R. Butterworth by 2 hits to 3.

STEVENSON'S RECORD BREAK.

A WONDERFUL RUN OF 919 WITH IVORY BALLS.

Stevenson's new world's billiard record with ivory balls by scoring 919 (already reported by the *Bombay Gazette*) is the highest break made with ivory balls since the spot stroke was barred many years ago, and beat Inman's run of 897, which was made against Newman in the billiard tournament last year. Stevenson recorded a break of 1,016 last October, but composition balls were used on that occasion.

Stevenson's effort in mail week will live long in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to witness it, says the "Sporting Life." It accrued from his fifth visit to the table, when, finding the balls nicely placed at the head of the table, he proceeded to gather points with great charm, fluency, and rapidity until 363 was signalled. Then he fastened on to a run of nursery cannons, of which he ticked off a sequence of 33 before breaking up the position designedly.

This looked like proving a disastrous move when it directly led up to a difficult situation in the character of a long one cushion cannon. However, it was negotiated in brilliant style, though the ex-champion was not yet out of the wood, because he had next to face a terribly awkward cover. This difficulty, too, was overcome by means of a wonderful run-through cannon, after which he proceeded smoothly until 580 was called. Here he had another difficult problem to solve in the shape of a longish and terribly difficult masse cannon. Amid ringing cheers this was successfully negotiated most brilliantly, and Stevenson went on to 841, passing his old ivory record of 802 en route, when the most difficult problem experienced during the whole break cropped up.

The cue ball was tucked up under the top left cushion, the object white in the jaws of the top left pocket, and the red almost tight under the top cushion, about six inches away from the right pocket. Surveying the position for a moment or two, Stevenson elected to go for a red winner, and delivering his cue with remarkable accuracy on the ball, considering his tucked-up position, he brought off a marvellous shot, amid the thunderous applause of the onlookers.

It was *the* stroke of the break, which was carried without further incident, save the excitement born of the hope that the "1,000" would be reached, to 919, when an extremely difficult screw red loser from the left top pocket just beat him.

Stevenson tried very much during the last 200, but the whole effort was compelled in a trifle over the hour.

LAWN TENNIS.

WELSH COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Welsh covered courts championship meeting concluded at the Craigside Courts, Llandudno. T. M. Mavrogordato, the holder of the gentlemen's singles championship, won the championship cup outright last year, and he played so splendidly against F.G. Lowe in the final to retain the title and become the first winner of the new cup. The match lasted two hours and a half, and provided an excellent exhibition.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP, FINAL.

T. M. Mavrogordato beat F.G. Lowe : 7—5, 8—10, 8—6, 6—3.

THE ENGLISH CUP FINAL.

Interviewed with regard to the question of the new home for the English cup final tie the secretary of the Football Association told a Press representative that the statement that the Cup-tie would not in future be played at the Crystal Palace was premature. "Negotiations are pending," added Mr. Wall "with the Crystal Palace which necessarily are of a private and confidential character and therefore I cannot discuss them at present.

The M.C.C. team for South Africa left on October 18, on the Union Castle liner Saxon.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

POSITIONS OF THE CLUBS.

The following were the League Football tables at Home up to Oct. 6 :—

DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts.
Blackburn R ...	7	6	1	0	24	6	13
Manchester U ...	6	5	0	1	15	5	10
West Br'mwich A.	6	3	3	0	9	3	9
Tottenham H ...	7	4	1	2	14	11	9
Bolton w'd'r's.	6	3	2	1	11	5	8
Everton	6	3	1	2	8	6	7
Bradford City ..	6	2	3	1	7	7	7
Oldh'm Athletic.	6	3	1	2	12	14	7
Burnley	7	2	3	2	13	9	7
Sunderland ...	7	3	1	3	14	13	7
Derby County...	7	2	3	2	13	14	7
Sheffield Wed ...	7	3	0	4	10	13	6
Newcastle Utd...	6	2	1	3	7	10	5
Sheffield Utd ...	7	2	1	4	12	16	5
Manchester C ...	6	1	2	3	9	11	4
Aston Villa ...	6	1	2	3	5	8	4
Liverpool	6	1	2	3	7	15	4
Chelsea	6	1	1	4	7	16	3
Middlesbrough ..	6	0	3	3	7	15	3
Preston N.E ...	7	0	3	4	4	11	3

DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F	A.	Pts.
Bury	6	4	2	0	6	2	10
Notts County ...	8	4	2	2	14	7	10
Fulham	6	4	1	1	10	3	9
Barnsley	5	3	2	0	8	4	8
Bradford	6	4	0	2	12	11	8
Leicester Fosse ..	7	4	0	3	15	7	8
Wolverhampton	7	3	2	2	6	4	8
Clapton Orient...	5	3	1	1	6	2	7
Hull City	5	2	3	0	6	4	6
Woolwich A.....	6	3	1	2	7	4	7
Leeds City	5	3	0	2	11	8	8
Bristol City	6	2	2	2	13	9	6
Birmingham	6	2	1	3	7	11	5
Huddersfield	6	1	3	2	3	6	5
Stockport C	6	1	2	3	7	14	4
Grimsby Town...	6	1	2	3	3	8	4
Blackpool	6	1	1	4	5	9	3
Glossop	6	1	1	4	4	13	3
Lincoln City.....	7	1	1	5	7	12	3
Notts Forest.....	7	0	1	6	4	16	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goal . F.	A.	Pts.
Swindon	6	6	0	0	16	4	12
Crystal Palace ...	7	3	3	1	9	4	9
Southampton ...	7	4	1	2	11	5	9
Northampton ...	7	3	3	1	12	9	9
Reading	7	4	1	2	8	7	9
Gillingham	8	4	0	4	13	12	8
Coventry City...	8	2	4	2	9	14	8
Portsmouth	6	3	1	2	5	5	7
Brighton & H.A.	7	2	3	2	5	5	7
Plymouth A. ...	7	3	1	3	9	11	7
Watford.....	9	2	3	4	13	10	7
Exeter City	6	2	2	2	4	3	6
West Ham U ...	6	2	2	2	10	11	6
Merthyr Town...	6	3	0	3	4	9	6
Norwich City ...	7	1	4	2	9	10	6
Millwall	6	0	5	1	7	9	5
Southend U.	6	2	1	3	10	12	5
Q. P. Rangers ...	6	1	2	3	6	10	4
Bristol Rovers ...	6	1	1	4	5	9	3
Cardiff City ...	6	0	1	5	5	10	1

THE INCOGNITI TOUR.

CRICKETERS RETURN FROM AMERICA.

Most of the Incogniti cricket team that has been touring in the States reached England in mail week, after a most successful trip. Messrs. D. M. P. Whitcombe, C. H. Eiloart, B. G. von Melle, C. L. Tudor, Captain W. G. M. Sarel, G. R. R. Colman, Michael Falcon, and Philip Collins arrived on the Oceanic ; while Colonel Greenway, B. P. Dobson, and E. J. Metcalfe were due back in a week's time, leaving C. E. Hatfield and Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland to come later after a trip through Canada The results were:—

Played 6, won 4, lost 1, drawn 1.

First match, v. Germantown C.C., drawn.

Second match, v. Merion C.C., won by innings and 71.

Third match, v. All New York, won by ten wickets

Fourth match, v. All Phildelaphia, lost by three wickets.

Fifth match, v. All Philadelphia, won by eight wickets.

Sixth match, v. Philadelphia C.C., won by 79 runs.

Captain W. G. M. Sarel headed the batting averages for the tour with an average of 37.50 for ten innings, with Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland a close second with 37.13 for nine innings. The bowling honours were divided between C. E. Hatfeild, with thirty wickets for 10.50 each; B. G. von Melle, with twenty-eight for 12.94 each; and M. Falcon, with thirty-seven for 13·30 each.

Two centuries were scored, by Captain Sarel, v. New York, 118, and G. R. Colman, v. Merion C. C., 105; while the best bowling performance was that of M. Falcon, who bowled throughout the second innings of the Philadelphia C. C. which lasted over one and a half hours, and took eight wickets for only 14 runs.

FOOTBALL'S POPULARITY.

The tremendous development of public interest in football is strikingly exemplified by the attendances at Burnley this season as compared with a dozen years ago. Over 80,000 people have attended Burnley's first three home matches this season, whereas only 112,000 visited Turf Moor during the whole of the season in 1899-1900.

PRINCE ROWS IN WINNING BOAT.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, second son of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, was a successful competitor at the Osborne Naval College Cadets' regatta, in the river Medina at Cowes in mail week. The Prince pulled stroke oar for the Exmouth team, who won an exciting race for first-year team gigs.

Mr. F. B. Rees rode his first winner on the flat on Florizel's Pride at Lingfield Park. He rides with a shorter leather than most other amateurs, and is a very able horseman on a free-striding animal.

Scarlet Runner has been racing seven seasons at Home and has carried silk no fewer than eighty times. John Hallick bought him for 45 guineas as a yearling, and with him won fifteen races worth £2,154. A yearling brother to Scarlet Runner was sold at Newmarket last Wednesday to Mr. J. S. Austen for 250 guineas.

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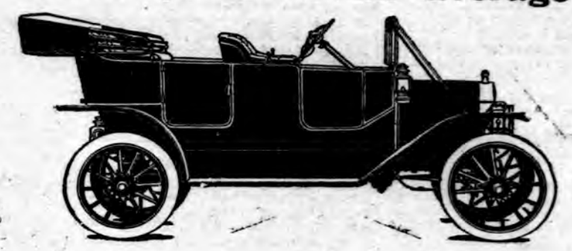

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Prime Minister arrived at Balmoral on Oct. 6 as Minister in attendance on the King, and Sir Edward Carson visited Mr. Bonar Law at his house in Kensington. Both meetings were in the natural course of events, and the amount of curiosity expended upon them is only to be explained by the growing interest of the public in the grave developments of the Irish situation. Of the former, all that need be said at present is that his Majesty had unique opportunities for learning the views of both political parties.

In a speech to his tenantry on Oct. 4 at Culford Hall, near Ipswich, Lord Cadogan said that the land question need not be a party question if men were only sensible. There was no reason, because men were advanced in their views as to the management of land, why they should be diametrically opposed to each other. The land question was coming to a crisis. It was a grievous misfortune that the leading part in the carrying out of the Government's land proposals should be taken by a gentleman who knew nothing about the subject. There were in the present Government many able men in whom the country had the utmost confidence, and in whom they would be glad to see the various difficulties of the land question confided, for the sake of reformation and building up. He could not say he had that confidence in Mr. Lloyd George; he did not mean as a man but as a Minister. The land inquiry had not been conducted in the usual way before the world and before the electors, but in an underhand and curious way.

There were two suffragist interruptions at the morning service at Westminster Abbey on Oct. 5. When the officiating priest, the Dean of Westminster, reached the Sixth Commandment in the Communion Service, a number of women seated together rose and began to chant the words, "God save Annie Kenney, Harriett Kerr, and Beatrice Sanders. Their enemies torture them for they know their cause is righteous. Save all who are persecuted and suffer for conscience' sake." The women refused to leave when requested to do so, and there was considerable disturbance before they were ejected by the vergers. Immediately this was done another body of women took up the chant, and the service could not be proceeded with until these also had been forcibly removed from the Abbey.

There has been a fresh outbreak of suffragist militancy in Birmingham; where telephone and telegraph wires have been cut. In one case twenty-four telegraph wires were cut, and a suffragist flag was found flying from the top of the pole.

"Lord Mayor's Day" this year will be observed on Monday, Nov. 10, when there will be usual procession to the Law Courts and the banquet at the Guildhall in the evening. It is understood that the general idea of the pageant is to be founded on Waterloo and Trafalgar. Ancestors of the Lord Mayor-elect in the persons of Major Gen. Sir Edward Bowater and Admiral Edward Bowater fought in these battles respectively. The [illegible] Mayor-elect has appointed Sir William Soulsby, C. B., who has occupied the same position in the preceding thirty-eight mayoralties, to be his private secretary, and the Rev Percival Clementi-Smith, rector of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St Ann, Blackfriars, to be his chaplain during his year of office. Mr Clementi-Smith is a past-president of Sion College, a former Master of the Mercers' Company and a member of the Corporation, being the first and, so far, the only clergyman to have been elected to that body.

Inquiries in various quarters in London do not appear to bear out the view apparently entertained in Washington and New York that British manufacturers have been slow in recognising that, except in regard to wool and the woollen schedule, the sugar schedule, and a few minor details, the lower duties imposed by the Underwood Bill are now in force. The Board of Trade, through the Commercial Department, have had numerous inquiries from merchants and manufacturers for exact information with regard to the changes made in the schedules during the legislative progress of the measure, and no doubt is entertained in that quarter of the alertness of British traders and their wish to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities offered to them.

The Anglo-German Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which was opened on June 11, closed on Oct. 4. At the request of the exhibition authorities, as arranged with the London Chamber of Commerce before the opening, the work of judging the exhibits was performed by a jury appointed by the International Exhibitions Committee of the Chamber, of which Sir Albert K. Rollit was chairman. The jury awarded twenty-seven diplomas for gold medals, seventeen for silver medals, and thirteen for bronze medals. Among the successful exhibitors were several leading commercial and other firms and Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador, who was awarded a gold medal in respect of an exhibit of raw and dry flax, flax rope, cable, comb, and combtow and line cord. The works of German artists in the Picture Gallery are being judged by a committee of artists this week.

About 4,000 carters are now on strike in Leeds, and the trade of the city is gravely interrupted. There has been a wholesale stoppage of works and factories from want of coal, and thousands of men have been thrown idle. Efforts are being made to involve all the Corporation employees and the shop assistants of the co-operative society in the dispute. Violent scenes were witnessed on Oct. 8 in the streets, and in the struggles police officers drew their batons.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was opened at Scarborough on Oct. 7. Mr. Robert Smillie, the president, was in the chair, and the credentials showed that there were present 149 delegates, representing 640,000 members.

The Railway Clerks' Association has just completed the ballot of its members under the new Act authorising trade unions to engage in political action. Out of a total of 22,832 members, 16,959 voted. Of these 15,496 voted for the resolution in favour of establishing a political fund in accordance with the provisions of the Act; 1,340 voted against, and 123 papers were spoilt. Over seventy-four per cent. of the members thus exercised their vote and over ninety-one per cent. of these were in favour, the majority representing nearly sixty-eight per cent. of the total membership of the Association.

Mr. William Weir, of Kildonan, whose estate, it is believed, will exceed £1,000,000 left £63,000. for charitable purposes, principally in Glasgow.

The Lord Advocate, speaking at Kirkliston on Oct. 6, said they would find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's land reforms would not make the blood tingle in their veins nor would they startle or astonish anyone. There would be no new principle disclosed but only the extension and development of a principle perfectly familiar.

They would also find that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be willing, when he spoke on behalf of the Government, to give to the agricultural labourer a living wage fixed by a neutral board, which would step between master and man and ensure that never again in this country would man or woman be asked to work for a wage barley sufficient to keep body and soul together.

Lord Rowallan, Chairman of the Governors, presided on Oct. 2 at the opening of a clinical research laboratory, given to the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow, by Mr. William Robertson, shipowner.

The statue of Lord Kelvin which has been erected in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow, was unveiled on Oct. 8 by Mr. Birrell, who is rector of Glasgow University. Afterwards Mr. Birrell and Sir John Stirling-Maxwell were presented with the freedom of the city.

Sir Edward Carson brought to an end his autumn tour of inspection of the Unionist forces in Ulster on Oct. 4, when, accompanied by Mr. F. E. Smith and Lieut-Gen. Sir George Richardson, he witnessed at Armagh a parade of over 4,000 volunteers drawn from the city and the surrounding districts. Sir Edward Carson had been the guest of the Primate of all Ireland, Dr. Crozier, at the palace overnight, and drove with an armed escort of forty men to Deans Hill, the residence of Mr. H. B. Armstrong, chairman of the Armagh County Council, where the review took place in a field. In the ranks of the volunteers were many clergymen, and several volunteer nursing corps composed of women in nursing uniform were present. A number of Quakers also took part in the proceedings. When the leader arrived the volunteers and the spectators, who were estimated at about 10,000, cheered again and again, and several revolver shots were fired in the air. After the review there were speeches.

Drill and musketry instruction have begun in the camp in the Duke of Abercorn's demesne at Baronscourt for the Tyrone regiment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, of which the Duke is commanding officer and Capt. Ricardo, D. S. O., adjutant. An analysis of the occupations of the men shows that 155 are farmers and thirty-one farm labourers. There are twelve linen operatives and ten manufacturers, four Church of Ireland and three Presbyterian clergy. One barrister and two solicitors are in the camp, and all the village occupations—tailor, butcher, gamekeeper, blacksmith, mechanic shop assistant, gardener, plumber, painter, etc.—are represented, so that all classes have taken up the movement so far as Tyrone is concerned.

The movement to establish a permanent mail and message carrying service in Ulster is developing. A cadet corps, which will be affiliated to the Despatch Riding Corps is being formed of youths under eighteen years of age who are too young for the Ulster Volunteer Force. Their duties will be to assist in the carrying of messages in various parts of Ulster in conjunction with the Despatch Riding and Signalling Corps.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., addressed an All-for-Ireland demonstration at Donoughmore on Oct. 5 in support of the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That we express our profound disappointment that Lord Loreburn's plea for peace among Irishmen, supported though it was on our own part in an earnest spirit of conciliation towards all sections of our country men, has been rejected with contumely by Mr. Redmond; and, speaking for at least 500,000 Nationalists, we pledge ourselves to persevere in seeking a settlement by consent as the only one that can prove a permanently happy one either for Ireland or for England."

For the moment at any rate the Board of Trade's intervention in the Dublin disputes has failed to secure a basis of settlement. Mr. H. J. Wilson, secretary to the Court of Inquiry, has issued the following statement to the Press:—"As there appears to be no immediate prospect of a meeting of the parties as invited by our report, the proceedings of the Court of inquiry are now concluded. If, subsequently, a different opinion should prevail, the services of the Board of Trade will of course be at the disposal of the parties, should they desire to avail themselves of them." The failure of the negotiations has caused profound disappointment in Dublin, where the prospect of a continuance of the present disputes is regarded with the utmost anxiety. So far, however, pubic opinion remains on the side of the employers. It is agreed that they must have guarantees, and from beginning to end of the proceedings no guarantees were offered.

FOREIGN NOTES.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Oct. 5:—The rapid execution of the Navy Law of 1912 has rendered necessary important changes in the organisation of the French Navy. The French Mediterranean fleet has hitherto consisted of three squadrons, one of six battleships and two of five, the first two squadrons being of the "Danton" and "Patrie" classes, the last of ships relatively weak fighting value. The commissioning of the new super-Dreadnoughts, the "Jean Bart" and the "Courbet," has rendered reorganisation necessary. As the French Navy is at present going through a transition period, no thoroughly satisfactory organisation is at present possible, and the series of important changes decided upon at the Cabinet Council yesterday will be modified when the France and Paris ships of the "Jean Bart" class are commissioned. Yesterday's Cabinet Council decided to follow the example of other European naval Powers, and to form squadrons consisting of eight battleships, which will always carry their full complement of men. The battleships of small fighting value will be placed in reserve.

The Mont-d'Or tunnel, three and three-quarter miles long, on the Frasne-Vallorbe line; which is now under construction, was pierced at ten minutes past seven on Oct. 2. The new line is for the most part in France, but part of it lies in Switzerland. It is about sixteen and a half miles long, and will shorten the Simplon route from Paris by ten and a half miles. The estimated cost of the tunnel alone is £1,480,000.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William has accepted the bequest of the German landowner, Hermann Knorr, who left his property to the reigning German Emperor to be spent on the German Army or German Navy. The estate is supposed to be worth £40,000., of which one-half will go to the testator's widow.

ITALY.

On Oct 4 at 7.30 p. m. an earthquake shock was strongly felt at Naples, where the electric light went out, and the population greatly alarmed, rushed into the streets. At Santa Maria, near Capua, prisoners mutinied, and some succeeded in making their escape. The shock was felt also at Campobasso Benevento, Foggia, Avellino, Pescara, Chieti, and at Telsi, where two houses collapsed, fortunately without loss of life.

BELGIUM.

After deliberations extending over several months by the various juries of awards, the executive of the Ghent International Exhibition has announced the completed list of awards to British exhibitors, who between them have received 200, made up as follows:—Exhibitors placed Hors Concours, 12; Diplomas of Grand Prix, 72; Diplomas of Honour, 33; Diplomas of Gold Medal, 46; Diplomas of Silver Medal, 31; Diplomas of Bronze Medal, 6. The 2,000 exhibits in the Arts and Crafts Section, which have created so much interest, have not been judged for awards.

RUSSIA.

The Russian naval estimates were presented to the Duma on Oct. 7. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 250,397,540 roubles (£25,039,754.)" an increase of 22,225,127 roubles as compared with last year.

The "Morning Post's" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 2:—The number of passengers injured in the South Russian railway accident is now reported to be nearly a hundred and the total of deaths thirty-three. The same correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 6:—Another appalling railway accident occurred yesterday afternoon about a mile outside the station of Dwinsk, on the main line between St. Petersburg and the Western Frontier. Seventeen persons were killed and twenty-nine injured and many of the latter are not expected to survive.

UNITED STATES.

Count Vincenzo Macchi Celere has been appointed Italian Ambassador to the United States.

Before this appears in print, telegraphed the Washington correspondent of the "Times" on Oct. 3, the Underwood Tariff Bill will be law. The Senate finally disposed of the measure last night, the House of Representatives accepted this afternoon the few small eleventh-hour alterations which the Senate had made, and at nine o'clock this evening the President will sign the completed document.

The same correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 8:—Germany having formally protested against the clause of the new tariff granting a five per cent, rebate on goods imported in American bottoms, and France having repeated her protest, the Administration will ask Congress to repeal the clause. The decision is highly important to England, and still more to Canada, from which large quantities of goods are exported here in American bottoms.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

Mr Herbert Samuel, M. P., addressing the Canadian Club at Ottawa on Oct. 7, took occasion to explain the British Government's position on the Home Rule question.

Mr. Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, has sent a congratulatory message to Mr. Cook, the Prime Minister of Australia, on his naval policy, conveying the assurance that Canada stands shoulder to shoulder with Australia and the other Dominions in the firm resolve to safeguard the common heritage. Mr. Cook in reply said that Australia was gladly sharing the obligation of the defence of the King's Dominions, adding, "May the cement of the empire set firmer as the navies grow."

The Canadian friends of Home Rule are somewhat excited over the proposal of the Orange Association of Manitoba to send a regiment to Ulster in case of hostilities. It is suggested that the Government should prevent the departure of any such regiment.

SOUTH AFRICA.

At a meeting at Johannesburg Oct. 4 the Trades Federation defeated the resolution declaring that the recent prosecutions of labour leaders were trumped up by the Government for the purpose of crippling organised labour and suggesting a strike as a protest against the convictions. It was further agreed that a Miners' Association should meet the mineowners without a representative of the Federation being present. This decision removes all obstacles in the way of direct negotiations between the Miners' Association and employers.

NEW ZEALAND.

Sir William Hall-Jones, formerly Premier and afterwards High Commissioner in Great Britain, has been appointed to the Legislative Council. This is the first non-partisan appointment to the Council for over twenty years, and is warmly welcomed by public opinion.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2 12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC FOOD.

DECISION OF THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, LONDON.

The jury of leading doctors who judged the various products exhibited at the International Medical Congress, London, last August, had a gravely responsible task before them.

They had to revise previous judgments and bring the light of modern knowledge to bear on the preparations submitted to them. Their awards therefore, attracted great attention especially as they gave the highest honour in their power—the Grand Prix—to only one preparation in each section.

In the section for tonic and invalid foods, for instance, the award went to Sanatogen, thus proving beyond all question that it is the finest tonic food which science offers to suffering humanity.

Sanatogen produces its wonderfully invigorating and revitalising effect by restoring to the body just those absolutely necessary and vital constituents which are often used up more quickly than the digestive organs, even in health, can extract them from the food. When the individual is run down, or ill, these constituents are extracted in still smaller quantities although the need for them is greater. Sanatogen overcomes this disability, for it is absorbed almost without digestion. Hence doctors use it with supreme confidence and success in all forms of nervous disorders, and for overcoming such common though disagreeable nervous symptoms as sleeplessness, irritability, constant lassitude and fatigue, so-called "nervous dyspepsia," anæmia, as well as malaria, ague, the after consequences of dysentery, and in convalescence after acute diseases and operations.

Over eighteen thousand doctors have testified in writing to the undoubted benefits their patients have derived from taking Sanatogen, which can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars in bottles of two sizes. Everyone can pin his faith to Sanatogen, backed as it is by the highest international medical opinion in the world.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE OCT, 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R de L Faunce, 26 Cav.
Lieut-Col C V Humphreys, School of Musketry.
Major L H R Ames, 75 Carn Inf.
Capt G W Bond, STC.
Capt W L Campbell, IA.
Lieut G P Leach, RHA.
Lieut L H Jackson 13 Raj.
Sir J S Meston, K CSI.
Mr S D Ker.
Mr P C Fogarty, ICS.
Mr C H Bompas, ICS.
Mr H H D'Oyley.
Mr F C L Cowley-Brown.
Mr H C Clark.
Mr K J Prasad, ICS.
Mr E A Radford.
Mr L V M Robertson, ICS.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F F Weedon, RE, 6 mo M C.
Lieut-Col F A Max well, 10 Lrs, to Oct. 27, 1913.
Major L. T. Hay, 5 Cav, 14 days.
Major J A Stewart, 13 Raj., to Nov. 28 1913.
Major C R Harbord, 30 Lrs, to Nov 15, 1913.
Major A R H Garden, QVO Corps of Guides, 2 mo. 26 days.
Major F Hunter, IMS, 10 days.
Major W D A Keys, IMS 2 mo MC.
Capt W de C Rennick, 11 Lrs, 4 mo.
Capt L S N Smithson, 17 Inf, to March 7, 1914.
Capt J S Oldham, 6 Cav, 4 mo. M C.
Capt S B Coates, 102 Gren, 2 mo MC.
Capt M F Simonds 7 Lrs, 4 mo.
Capt W R Carey, 53 Sikhs, 4 mo. M C.
Capt R H Waller 38 Dogras, 15 days.
Capt H S L Maydwell, 30 Lrs, 2 mo.
Capt M G Lee, 40 Pathans, 4 mo.
Capt L Reynolds, IMS, 10 days.
Lieut R Dening, 18 Lrs, 4 mo.
Lieut J W Thompson Glover, 35 Sikhs 2 days.
Lieut St V F Hamnick, 13 Raj, 4 mo.
Lieut R Mackean 10 Jats, 6 mo M C.
Lieut J C Bird, RIM, 6 mo MC.
Lieut A H L Mount RE, 5 mo MC.
Mr C L Dundas, I C S, 4 days
Mr H E Annett, 3 days.
Mr G E Rhodes, 4 mo 3 days MC.
Mr F C Henniker, ICS, 1 mo.
Mr R P Jehangir, 2 mo MC.
Mr. A. Middleton, I.C.S., 2 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C E Macquoid, DSO, 4 Cav.
Major C Stansfeld 8 GR.
Lieut B A S Brunskill, 79 Inf.
Mr J C Kunning.
Mr F J Calvert.
Mr O E Windle.
Mr A B Broadway.
Mr J A Ross.
Mr W H Lucas, ICS.
Mr J Gardner.
Mr B K Sen.
Mr E W Proctor-Sims.

BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

Following the practice of learned societies medical schools, and kindred bodies, the London Country Council on Oct. 6, provided a series of inaugural addresses for the evening schools. Mr. C. E. Mallet, of the India Office, lecturing on "The Foundation of British Power in India" at the Alien Street Institute, Kensington, sketched the careers of Clive and Warren Hastings. That Hastings was guilty, like Clive perhaps, of some harsh doubtful, and unjustifiable acts, no fair judge, he said, could deny. But they should reject the exaggerated odium which, even by the greatest of historians, had been heaped upon Hastings, and remember that his genius and steadfast conduct enabled him to render to his country service which few men had surpassed and which gave him a claim to stand with Clive among the founders of the great Asiatic Dominion to which British rule had brought security and peace.

INDIAN EMPIRE DAY.

Oct. 4 was "Indian Empire Day" at the Imperial Services Exhibition, Earl's Court, and the guest of honour was the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. He was received at the entrance by Mr. Payne and Col. Talbot, and at the Welcome Club by Viscount Molesworth, with whom were representatives of the India Office. The Maharaja made a tour of the exhibition, and in the evening witnessed a special display of fireworks.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

GIFTS TO ROYALTY.

The miniature motor-boat which M. Poincare is said to have taken of Madrid for the Prince of the Asturias can hardly have afforded more pleasure than a present bestowed on the Prince of Wales on his eighth birthday. This was a model of one of the 7'4 guns of H.M.S. Powerful, which helped so largely to save Ladysmith. The gift was made in the Royal Botanic Gardens; the gun, manned by eight youngsters ranging from six to eight years of age, being drawn up in the central avenue. Perhaps the most charming gift ever received by a youthful royalty, however, was the island off the west coast of Norway, given by Miss Musgrave to Prince Olaf in 1907. It is only a tiny island, but possesses an excellent natural harbour, and affords plenty of fishing and shooting.

LONDON'S TUBES.

Which is the deepest tube lift in London, which is the shortest, and which is the fastest? The answers, respectively, are Hampstead station lift, 180ft. actual travel, 200ft. to the platforms; Holloway-road, 29ft. actual travel and York-road, where a special trial lift raises the passengers at the rate of 300ft. per minute. The second deepest tube is at the Holborn station, and it takes 40sec. to be lifted 110ft. against the 50sec. for Hampstead. The next shortest lifts are Mornington-crescent, 38ft. and Lancaster-gate 41ft. There are 240 tube lifts in London and three escalators. The longest escalator is at Liverpool-street, with sixty steps. It has a speed of 90ft. per minute and a capacity of 10,000 persons per hour.

THE INNS OF COURTS.

The old Fleet-street, Inns of Court and Chancery are changing out of all seeming. Chement's Inn and Serjeant's Inn, in Chancery-lane, have both lost their original character; even the Temple has been greatly rebuilt, and now Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, is emerging glorious with a classic facade, whose white pillars with their Ionic capitals must afford strange reflections to Queen Elizabeth in her niche by St. Dunstan's Church. For she could remember the place as a private dwelling in the time of her much-married father, before the lawyers came there and Coke and Hyde and Guilford had their official residence within it.

A STORMY THRONE.

The Throne of Saxony, whose occupant has happily escaped assassination, has been a storm centre for years. The late Dowager Queen Carola, who died in 1907, was looked upon as the rightful Queen of Sweden by Legitimists: the present King's brother, Prince Max, is a perpetual thorn in the side of the Papal Government, despite the fact that he is a Roman Catholic priest; the present King has also been at loggerheads with the Vatican, while the Princess Louisa's wild career has not minimised the difficulties that have beset Saxony's first family in recent years.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S GRANDSON.

All the world will congratulate Lord Lansdowne on the birth of a grandson and grand-heir. Lady Kerry, who had already presented Lord Kerry with a daughter, is one of the most winsome and distinguished figures in society, and could hold a court any day of her many admirers in society, of both sexes.

THE RURAL IN LONDON.

One would have hardly thought it creditable that the noise of one of London's busiest streets, situated only a few yards away, could be drowned almost effectively by the chattering and twittering of birds. Every night for the past week the feathered flock has its meeting-place in the trees in the Savoy Chapel yard. There must be hundreds of them, all intent on acclaiming to their utmost; and why they do it, so some weather-wise persons say, is because it is their way of portending more fine weather.

THE P. O. W. AS GODFATHERS.

The Prince of Wales is on Thursday of next week to act as godfather for the first time and, curiously enough, on two occasions in the same day. The children so distinguished are those of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and of Captain and Mrs. Godfrey Faussett, R. N. The fathers are among those who attended their Majesties upon their famous voyage round the Empire on board the Ophir. The Duke of Roxburghe has now retired from the Court, but Captain Godfrey Faussett remains as one of the King's Equerries.

A GENERAL BOOTH STORY.

The head of the Salvation Army has been telling an audience a story of his father which does not seem to have found its way into print before. A tailor, he says, exhibited in his shop a frock-coat which, as an attached label announced, had been made for "General" Booth, and had been returned as unsatisfactory, on the ground that "the pockets were to small."

AN ODOROUS COMPARISON.

Bishop Taylor-Smith is also among the raconteurs. In the course of an address at the Garrison Church at Colchester the Chaplain-General declared that in the Artillery officers' mess at Hong Kong he had seen prominently displayed the text:—

We are all of one mould, but some of us are mouldier then others.

Surely this is the kind of comparison described on a certain occasion as odorous.

A LITERARY RECORD.

The fact that Miss Braddon's seventy-fourth book should be published within a few days of her seventy-fifth birthday is probably a new kind of literary record. But Mr. Charles Garvice has given the world four dozen novels since his book of poems ("Eve and other Verses") came from the press just forty years ago, and another contemporary novelist, Mr. Harold Bindloss now aged forty-seven, has published thirty-four works of fiction in the last fifteen years.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movement go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

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Goolam Husein Allibhoy, " " " " " "
Abdulally Noorbhoy, " " " " " "
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WHISKY is the most beneficial of all known Whiskies?

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A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
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BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Oct. 7.

The King has approved of the admission of the following officer to the Indian Army:—

To be Lieut.—Lieut. L M Handley, by exchange from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berks Regt) (Oct. 8, but to rank from Jan 5, 1913.)

War Office, Oct. 7.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Francis D Farquhar, D S O Coldstream Guards, to be Military Secretary to the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, and to be granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col while so employed, vice Major H C Lowther, C M. G. M V O, D S O. Scots Guards (Oct. 6.)

Lieut A C D Graham, 9th, (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to be aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught, with the temporary rank of Capt while so employed, vice Capt W Long, D S O. 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) (Oct. 6).

Major Hall G Pringle, R A to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and to be seconded, vice Capt E G Turner, R. E (Sept. 13.)

Major A Hinde, R A, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, and to be seconded, vice Brevet Major A J Turner R A (Oct. 1.)

Establishments.

Staff College—Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D S O, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own), to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col while so employed, vice Brevet Lieut-Col (temporary Col) A R Hoskins, D S O, Prince of Wales's (North Staffs Regt) (Sept 21).

Royal Military College—Capt J Whitehead, 1st Brahmans, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff Officer), vice Major A McN Dykes, King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt) (Oct 1).

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Qrmr. and Honorary Major C. H. Thorne is placed on retired pay (Oct 5); Qrmr-Sergt J Donald to be Qrmr, with the honorary rank of Lieut (Oct 8).

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—J G C Leach, D G P Darley (July 18).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.

Capt C H Clark is seconded for service as an Adj T F (Sept 18).

The following Capts are seconded while attending the Gunnery Staff Course:—W F Reichwald, G A Furse, J C Walsh (Sept 27).

The following supernumerary Capts are restored to the establishment: H C Simpson (Sept 27); A B Higgon (Oct 1); C R B Darrington (Oct 1); N A Stebbing (Oct 1); C T S Paul (Oct 3).

Lieut K E Milford is seconded for service as an Adj T F (Sept 22).

Superny Lieut H N Fairbank is restored to the establishment (Sept 10).

Sec Lieut O G Body is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Sept 17).

Capt H Cornes to be an Adj, vice N A Stebbing (Oct 1).

Royal Garrison Artillery,

Lieut Col W R W James, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List (Oct 1.)

Major A E J Perkins to be Lieut Col, vice W R W James (Oct 1).

Superny Major L W F East, D S O, is restored to the establishment (Sept 29.)

Capt A N Woods retires on retired pay (Oct 8)

The following Capts are seconded while attending the Gunnery Staff Course;—S E Normand, E Wighton, C F G Page (Sept 27.)

The following supernumerary Capts are restored to the establishment; G H Ricked (Sept 27); B J M Luck (Oct 1); E S Philips (Oct 1).

The following Lieuts are seconded while attending the Gunnery Staff Course:—H H Webber, O H Davies (Sept 27).

Capt E J Cummis to be an Adj, vice B J M Luce (Oct 1).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut Col H B H Wright, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut.-Col., is placed on the Half pay List (Oct 1).

The following Major to be Lieut.-Cols;—G L Robertson, C M G., vice W MacAdam promotted (Sept 25); H E G Clayton, vice H B H Wright (Oct 1). Lieut, H F O Thwaites to be Capt., under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (June 26).

The following Lieuts to be Capts., under the provision of Article 53, Royal Warrant for Pay and Provision, 1813—G E F Wyncoll (Sept 20); T Wright (Oct 1); H F E S Moore (Oct 1)! A H L Mount (Oct 1); G G Ling (Oct 1).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Superny Capt C J C Grant is restored to the establishment (Oct 6).

Infantry.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt).—Capt G E R Kenrick, D S O is seconded for service on the Staff (Aug 25).

Royal Irish Regt—Sec Lieut P J G Gordon-Ralph to be Lieut (Sept 24).

Worcestershire Regt.—Superny Lieut W A Underhill is restored to the establishment (Sept 27) Sec Lieut L H Ruck to be Lieut (Oct 4).

Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Capt R T K Hodge is seconded service as an Adj T F (Sept 15); Superny Capt A P Williams Freeman is restored to the establishment (Sept 15).

Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut C H Bacon, from the Oxford and Bucks Light Inf to be Lieut (Oct 8).

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berks Regt.—Lieut W G T Hope-Johnstone, from the Indian Army, to be Lieut vice L M Handley, who exchanges (Oct 8).

Royal Munster Fusiliers.—The following Lieuts to be Capts:—H B Tonson-Rye (Sept 14); H S W Ison (Sept 19). The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—J F O' Brien (Sept 10); G E G Pollard (Sept 14).

Army Service Corps.

Major R P S Elderton, on completion of ten years' service with the Egyptian Army, is placed on the Half pay List (Sept. 30).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major F Eassie, D S O, to be Lieut.-Col., vice R W Raymond, retired (Oct. 4); Major A England retires on retired pay (Oct 8).

Memoranda.

General Sir Joceline W Wodehouse is placed on retired pay (Oct 6).

Consequent on the above, the following promotions are made:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir William H Mackinnon Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, to be General Major-Gen. W P Campbell, C B, to be Lieut. Gen.; Col. temporary Brig. Gen. H D Fanshawe, C B, a Brigade Commander in India, to be Major-Gen. (Oct. 6).

The following Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—W R W James, H B H Wright (June 6).

Major R P S Elderton, Half pay List, retires on retired pay (Oct. 8).

Inspector of Works and Honorary Capt. G J Wright, Staff for R E Services, is granted the honorary rank of Major (Sept. 8).

Sergt.-Major H W Stratton, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to be Qrmr. in the Army with the honorary rank of Lieut. (Oct. 8).

Admiralty, 7th October.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants of the Royal Naval Reserve have been appointed Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet, under provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March, 1913:—Frederick Alfred Tollamache Richard Pinder Kellatt, and Dated 1st Sept.

Admiralty, 8th October.

In accordanc with the provisions of Order in Council of the 22nd Feb. 1870.—

Lieutenant Francis John Alexander has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 27th Sept.

The undermentioned Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet:—Arthur Howard Ridgers. William Alexander Rhind, and James Bishop. Dated 1st Oct.

The undermentioned Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet:—Samuel Ball, and Joseph Charles Rouse. Dated 1st Oct.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major William Herbert Pryce-Browne is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov., 1881.

Captain Arthur Greenway Little to be Major vice Pryce-Browne, retired.

Captain Arthur Peel, supernumerary, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Little, promoted. Dated 8th Oct.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Major William Herbert Pryce-Browne Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 8th Oct.

Admiralty, 9th October.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers Decoration upon the following Officers:—

Lieutenant Eustace Robert White.

Lieutenant Richard Gordon William.

Mason. Lieutenant John Georgeson Sutherland. Engineer George Lionel Ball, and Paymaster Burland Jacob.

Fleet Paymaster Francis William Osburn has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief. Dated 7th Oct.

War Office, 10th October.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel John E. W. Headlam, D. S. O., from the half pay list, to be a temporary Brigadier-General, to command the Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel E. A. Fanshawe. Dated 1st Oct.

Colonel George F. Milne, C.B., D.S.O., from a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade to be a temporary Brigadier-General, to command the Artillery of a Division, vice Colonel E. J. Phipps-Hornby, V. C., C. B. Dated 1st Oct.

Colonel William T. Furse, D. S. O., to be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) G. F. Milne, C. B., D. S. O. Dated 1st Oct.

Major George D. Price. The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II.), vice Major C. R. Crofton-Atkins, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 1st Oct.

Captain Thomas D. Jackson, M. V. O., D.S.O., The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O., Governor and to be Lieutenant. Dated 10 Sept.

Lieutenant Wilfrid G. Lindsell, Royal Artillery, from extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. Barron, K C M G, C V O, Governor of Western Australia, vice Major H E Cadell, Royal Artillery. Dated 20th August.

Establishments

School of Gunnery, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert C C Unicke, Royal Field Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Colonel the Honourable F R Bingham, appointed an Assistant Director of Artillery, and is seconded. Dated 1st Oct.

Royal Military College, Captain Hubert B. Tonson Rye, The Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, and to be seconded Dated 3rd Oct.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Captain (District Officer) William E Cockland is placed on retired pay. Dated 10th Oct.

The undermentioned Lieutenants (District Officers) to be Captains (District Officers). Dated 10th Oct. Charles G. Fellows, Charle J Dameral.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 1st Oct, Arthur T Butler, vice W. T. Furse, D S O, promoted. Frederick L. Sharp, vice H C C Uniacke, seconded.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain Charles E Wilson to be Adjutant, vice G N Dyer. Dated 8th Oct.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Henry G Lynch Staunton retires on retired pay. Dated 11th Oct.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Major Harold V S Ormond to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice E C Tidswell, D S O, 1st Sept. and to rank for seniority, without pay or allowances, from the 21st Nov 1911.

Captain Christopher J. Griffin to be Major. Dated 1st Sept.

Supernumerary Captain James E. S. Woodman is restored to be establishment. Dated 1st Sept, 1913.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Combe, on completion period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 10th Oct.

Major Wilfrid M. Bliss to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice L. Combe. Dated 10 October.

The Northamptonshire Regiment Second Lieutenant Mortimer A Mitchell is cashiered by sentence of a General Court Martial. Dated 30th Sept.

The King' Royal Rifle Corps, Supernumerary Captain G C Kelly is restored to be establishment. Dated 29th September.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Lieutenant Alexander W R Sport to be Captain. Dated 4th September.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur M Furber to be Adjutant, vice W H Thelwall. Dated 3rd Oct.

Army Ordnance Department.

Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain Frederick Burns is placed on retired pay. Dated 11th Oct.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel William T Furse, D S O, from the Royal Artillery, to be Colonel. Dated 4th Oct, 1911.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic J. Heyworth D S O, from the Scots Guards, to be Colonel. Dated 6th Dec 1911.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Combe to be Colonel. Dated 2nd June.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

Sydney Dawson Nash, late Captain, 4th Battalion, The Royal Munster Fusiliers to be Captain. Dated 11th Oct.

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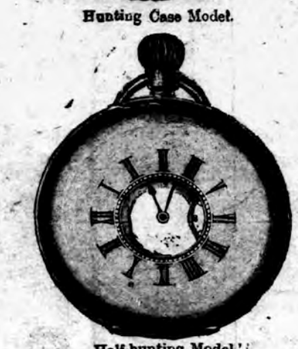

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

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